FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 28, 1839. [NO. 1160]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

"Puff away Care."

25,000 SPANISH and American CIGARS 2,000 papers do. smoking Tobacco. Just received and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Aug. 15. 60-*tf.*

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable PLANTATION belonging to Mrs. Barclay, 36 miles from Fayetteville, on the Stage Road to Raleigh, long known as Mrs. Barclay's Stage House. It comprises between 600 and 700 acres of LAND, a good DWELLING HOUSE, OUT HOUSES, &c. &c.

To a person disposed to buy, it is believed it would be a great bargain.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs. Barclay on the premises, or to
JOHN S. RABOTEAU, Fayetteville.
August 20, 1839. 59-6w

The Raleigh Standard will please insert six weeks, and send account to this Office.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber's residence in Richmond county, N. C. some months ago, a bright Mulatto girl slave, named SARAH. Said girl is about 17 to 18 years of age, tolerably well grown, has one of her front teeth out, and her eyes of a light grey or yellow complexion. She has, on former elopements, taken up in the vicinity of the Mulatto Settlement, in Robeson county, and passed there under the assumed name of Betsey Morgan. I understand she was seen in June last, near the Little Marsh, in Robeson county, passing herself off as a free girl, and that her name was Sally or Betsey Butler. I will give the above reward for her apprehension and delivery to me at Bennettsville, S. C., or in proportion to the above, if delivered to Wm. W. McFarland, Laurel Hill, N. C. I forewarn all persons from harbouring, entertaining, or employing said girl, under the penalty of the law.
JNO. R. BUIE.
Bennettsville, S. C., Aug. 17, 1839. 59-4f.

Valuable Building Lots.

PERSONS desirous of securing for themselves eligible ***BUILDING LOTS*** near the City of Raleigh, have now an opportunity offered, which will not probably be again presented. On Friday, the 4th of October ensuing, will be offered for sale on the premises,

Eleven Two Acre Lots
Twenty-two Four Acre do.

Being part of the Tract of Land on which the Episcopal School is situated. To those acquainted with the location, nothing need be said as to its desirable qualities. To those, who are not, it may be necessary to say, that the Lots are just without the limits of the Corporation, (and exempt, of course, from City taxes,) distant only about half a mile from the Capitol in a Westerly direction, have the natural growth upon them, and are high, dry and airy.—There are no Lots in the vicinity so well situated for building, as all must admit who have any knowledge of them. Persons from the low Country, desirous of removing to a healthy retreat in the Summer, have now a rare chance for bargains.

At the same time, the *HOUSEHOLD* and *KITCHEN FURNITURE*, of every description, belonging to the SCHOOL, comprising a great variety of articles, will also be sold. Terms made known on day of Sale.
Raleigh, August 16, 1839. 59-2w.

The Subscriber

IS now receiving, and has on hand, a good assortment of the following articles, viz:

Rio and Cuba Coffee; St. Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar; single and double refined Loaf do.; Molasses; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Nutmegs; Camphor; Saleratus; Spanish Whiting; Yellow Ochre; White Lead, dry and in Oil; dry Red Lead; Spanish Brown, (in kegs;) Lamp Black; Collins' & Co's Axes; English and Swedish Iron; Blistered, German and Cast Steel; bright Trace Chains; Shear Moulds; Hoop, Band, Strap and Sheet Iron; Nails and Brads, nos. 3 a 40; Castings; Hanlock's tanned Sole Leather; Cotton Bagging, of extra and common quality; Bale Rope; Seine and Baling Twine; Tanner's Oil; Wrapping Paper; Tallow and Sperm Candles; Teas, (of various kinds and qualities;) a few casks Madeira Wine; Weeding Hoes; 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass; British Blacking, (of superior quality;) Tin Plate; Liverpool Sack and Bulk Salt; Alum Bulk do.; Epsom and Glauber Salts, &c. &c. &c. All of which will be sold low for cash, country produce, or on time to prompt dealers.
CHARLES T. HAIGH.
August 20 1839. 59-6w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1839.
Wm. L. Adams *vs.* Daniel McLauchlin, Adm'r of John McInnis, dec'd.

[ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed beyond the limits of the State, so that a personal notice of said levy cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying said Defendant of said levy on his land, and requiring him to appear at the next Term of our said Court, held on the 3d Monday in October, 1839, replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be entered up against him, and the Land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand. Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday in July, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th.
[59] G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1839
Erasmus Love *vs.* Cullen H. Lonceford.

Original Attachment levied on one Lot in the town of Rockingham, as the property of the defendant, adjoining the Lands of Ann Jennings and others, and summoned as Garnishee John C. Knight.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks successively, notifying said Cullen H. Lonceford to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be awarded against him, and the Lot levied on condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand. Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday in July, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th.
[59] G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

To the Public.

WHEREAS, my wife JENNET has left my bed and board, without any just cause known to me. These are therefore, to notify and forewarn all persons from trusting or harbouring her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.
JOHN L. GILLIS.
Richmond county, N. C., Aug. 5, 1839. 59-3w

IN STORE,

25 HHDS. MOLASSES,
10 Bbls. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 Bags Rio and Java COFFEE,
Superior Loaf SUGAR,
Imperial and Gunpowder TEA,
5 Tons English and Swedes IRON, (ass'd.)
Bale ROPE and BAGGING,
25 Kegs NAILS, (assorted,)
200 Sacks SALT,
Window GLASS,
10 Bbls. Apple BRANDY,
10 Do. WHISKEY.

Expected in a few days,
5 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 Bags strong scented Rio COFFEE,
1 Bag PEPPER,
1 Pipe fine old Holland GIN,
½ " " French BRANDY,
For sale by
D. B. ROBINSON & CO.,
Hay Street.
August 21, 1839. 59-3w

THE SUBSCRIBER has now in Store, and expects to receive in a few days, a general assortment of GOODS, among which are—

350 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 Bushels Alum Salt,
50 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Hhds. Molasses,
St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans Sugar, in hhds. and bbls.
Superior Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Best Imperial Tea,
25 Boxes 10 x 12 and 8 x 10 Window Glass,
25 Kegs White Lead, no. 1 and 2,
½ Ton Nova Scotia Grind Stones, (various sizes.)
100 Lbs. Caracas Indigo, (a superior article,)
500 Lbs. superior Sole Leather,
A variety of Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Best Lamp and Linseed Oil,
Manilla Rope, ½ to 1½ inches,
A few dozen bottles genuine English Mustard,
Barcent's superior Balcksmith's Bellows, 28 to 32 inches,
Blacksmith's Vises,
Mouse Hole Anvils,
Sledge and hand Hammers,
Blacksmith's Files and Horse Rasps,
10 Tons Swedes and English Iron, (assorted.)
50 Kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
Wrought Nails, (assorted,) 4d, 6d, and 8d,
Cast and German Steel,
English and American Blistered, do.
Dupont's FF and FFF Gunpowder,
Bar Lead, Drop and Buck Shot, (assorted.)

All of which, and many other articles not mentioned, the undersigned is well assured, have been purchased on the most favorable terms; and in order to induce quick sales, he is resolved to sell at a very small profit for Cash, or exchange for country produce, or on time for undoubted paper, payable at Bank.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
BEVERLY ROSE.
Fayetteville, Foot of Haymount, } 59-4w
August 14, 1839. }

50 BARRELS FISH, just received and for sale by
BEVERLY ROSE.
August 12, 1839. 58-3w

Mr. Colton's Trial.

THE pamphlet, containing the Documents connected with this trial (including 'Presbuteros,') the Defence of Mr. Colton, and the Speeches of Members of the Presbytery, on both sides, will be published at this office on Saturday next. Subscribers will please send for their copies. A few surplus copies only for sale.
E. J. HALE.
Aug. 14. 1839.

SALT.

3500 BUSHELS of superior Alum SALT, afloat, and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
Wilmington, August 13, 1839. 58-3w

J. L. BRYAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

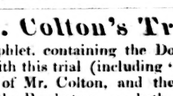
CONTINUES to give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business. He hopes by expeditious sales and prompt returns, to merit a continuance of public patronage.
Wilmington, August 1839. 58-*tf*

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.
E. SMITH.



☞ All the STAGES arrive at and depart from my House, where Seats are secured, and no exertions spared to give general satisfaction to Passengers.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

☞ The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Advertiser, Cheraw Gazette and Salisbury Watchman will insert the above 3 months, and forward their accounts to this Office.
Fayetteville, Aug. 14, 1839. 58-3m.

Morus Multicaulis.

I WILL continue to sell my Morus Multicaulis Trees, of which I have about three thousand, the roots at 20 cents, and the buds at one dollar and fifty cents per hundred, (which is one dollar less than the price in this market last fall,) if applied for by the 10th of October next. I have now Trees from the bud nearly seven feet high. I will furnish Silk Worm Eggs, without charge to persons purchasing my trees; and will agree to buy of them all the merchantable cocoons made from such eggs at the Baltimore prices.
L. WETMORE.
August 15, 1839. 59-tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.
EDWARD YARBROUGH.
July 30, 1839. 56tf

☞ The Augusta Chronicle (weekly,) Raleigh Register and Standard, Wilmington Advertiser, Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above three months and forward their accounts to the subscriber.
E. Y.

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers.*
C. J. ORRELL.
April 16, 1839. 41tf

BOLTING CLOTHS.

J. & J. KYLE have just received from the North, a large and general assortment of Anker BOLTING CLOTHS, equal to any made.
April 22, 1839. 42*tf*

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.
—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.
H. LEETE,
Green Street.
December 12, 1838. 23*tf*

Just received, and for Sale,

34 Bags prime Rio COFFEE,
5 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 Bundles Northern HAY.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
June 29, 1839. 52-tf.

RUM and TOBACCO.

25 BBLS. New England Rum.
10 Boxes Tobacco, common and good, for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
July 29. 56-*tf.*

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
September 11, 1838. 10tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

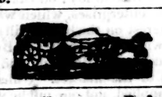
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by
JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Chewing Tobacco.

JUST received and for sale,
10 boxes fine old TOBACCO.
SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.
May 7. 1839. 44tf



New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction. The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4, P. M.—Arrive Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

☞ Under a late resolution of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, Passengers by this line are to be charged no more on the Steam Boats from Wilmington to Charleston than those who go through on their line.

The public is also informed that this is decidedly the most pleasant, expeditious and cheapest route between this place and Augusta.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington, 15 hours.
To Charleston in 30 hours, and
To Augusta in 40 hours.
By this route travellers will only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and lose but one night's sleep.
Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 271Ypd

For Liverpool—Direct.

A FIRST rate ship is now building at Philadelphia, by James Patton & Son, of suitable construction for our navigation, and is intended as a regular packet between this port and Liverpool. She is built of the best materials and finished in the best manner with comfortable accommodations for a reasonable number of passengers—will be ready to receive cargo in September. Gentlemen disposed to encourage this effort of direct trade may make engagement of freight or passage by applying to
HALL, McRAE & Co.

P. S.—This ship is the burden of 330 tons, substantially built in the most approved manner, coppered, copper fastened and salted on the stocks.—Supposed will carry about 4700 bbls. and not draw exceeding 13 feet water when deep loaded, will stand A. 1. and insure as low as any vessel in the States.
Wilmington July 23, 1839. 55-6t.

Thomastown Lime.

112 CASKS fresh Thomastown LIME, on board the Lady of the Lake, and expected daily, will be sold low from the landing.
WILLKINGS'S, *Auction Store.*
August 5, 1839. 57-4*w.*

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
[IN EQUITY.]

IN obedience to a decree entered up at the Spring Term, 1839, of the Honorable the Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, I shall expose to Sale at the Court House door of said County, on Monday, the 2d day of September next, (it being the first Monday of the month,) at 12 o'clock M., all the REAL ESTATE of the late Daniel McMillan, dec'd, lying in the County of Cumberland, on the waters of Puppy Creek and Black Branch, joining the lands of Munroe and McPherson.

Terms, 6 months credit—bond with approved security.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
July 18, 1839. 55ts

COTTON GINS.

A FEW Cotton Gins, of my own manufacture, at reduced prices. For sale at Messrs. Hall & Johnson's store, Fayetteville.
JOHN W. POWELL.
Robeson County, N. C. July 22, 1839. 55-3m.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber having established himself in this place, in the Grocery business, now offers for sale a general assortment of GOODS in that line, consisting of

Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo COFFEE,
Brown, Lump and Loaf SUGARS,
Molasses, Teas,
A variety of Wines,
London Porter,
French Brandy, Rum, Gin, &c.,
Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, Lamp Oil, &c.,
Spirits Turpentine, Powder and Shot,
Spices of all kinds,
Glass and Putty,
Snuff, Chewing Tobacco and Cigars,
Starch, Soap, Sperm Candles,
A variety of Nuts, Raisins, Figs, and West India Preserves,
Salt, Nails, Axes, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

The Subscriber occupies a Store at the foot of Hay Mount, nearly opposite Hall & Johnson. All orders from punctual customers in the town or country will be promptly attended to.
M. V. JONES.
July 23. 1839. 55tf

FOR SALE,

750 SACKS SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. new crop Molasses,

Together with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other articles of

GROCERIES.

The Subscriber has also received his SPRING SUPPLY of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Patent Medicines,
Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES at Wholesale or Retail.
G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.
April 3, 1839. 39tf

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.
ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33*tf*

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LINES

Suggested on taking a retrospective view of the River Clyde.

O'er the gay land of Scotia, who would not wander,
Beholding her scenes which are truly sublime!
In her vallies and glens, where the sweet streams meander,
Oh! who would not live to expire but with time!
And who would not roam by each lake and loch-side,
Surveying from thence mountains poised in the air!
But, ah! is there one, who would not dwell by thee, Clyde!
Thou matchless in beauty, exquisitely fair!
From the picturesque spot where thy river ariseth,
To Greenock, thy scenery enchants when beheld!
But to describe the beauty of thy Linns,* requireth
The pen of a Bard by the Muses propelled.
On the shore is the Largs, where the Norest would make vassal
Of Alex, the Scots King, and found but a grave.
And, adorning thy water, is Dumbarton Castle,
Both trophies of valor bequeathed by the brave.
But why dwell on instances for to praise thee;
Thy fame is as fixed and as lastiug as time!
With the gems of the Lowland and Highland before me,
I wish that the pen of a Scott was now mine.
Each "Land" is as fair as the sun in May morning,
"With woodlands and moorlands, and lands richly clad."
With a bold native race, who, tyranny scorning,
Would defend every pass which their ancestors trod.
Then roll on, thou Clyde, in thy native channel—
Majestically bear those proud ships on thy waves,
May the spirit which prompted our sires to untrammel
Thy stream, prompt their sons to defend their graves.
Then sing on, Scotch Poets, and the natives charm,
With poetic effusions gleaned from Clyde banks.
But, oh, sing of *Stevenston*—to it my heart's warm,
And first in my affections it certainly ranks.
CLUTHA.
Fayetteville, August 19.

*Waterfalls or cataracts. †Norwegians.

TRAGICAL TALE OF THE TONQUIN.

The following narrative of a terrible tragedy is extracted from Irving's Astoria. The Tonquin was a vessel despatched by Mr. Astor, from New York, for the purpose of forming a trading establishment at the mouth of the Columbia river. Leaving a number of persons at that post, this vessel continued her course, the result of which was as follows:

We have already stated that the Tonquin set sail from the mouth of the river on the fifth of June. The whole number of persons on board amounted to twenty-three. In one of the outer bays they picked up from a fishing canoe, an Indian named Lamazee, who had already made two voyages along the coast, and knew something of the languages of the various tribes. He agreed to accompany them as interpreter.

Steering to the north, Captain Thorn arrived in a few days at Vancouver's Island, and anchored in the harbor of Newetee, very much against the advice of his Indian interpreter, who warned him against the perfidious character of the natives of this part of the coast. Numbers of canoes soon came off, bringing sea-otter skins to sell. It was too late in the day to commence a traffic, but Mr. McKay, accompanied by a few of the men, went on shore to a large village, to visit Wiacnanish, the chief of the surrounding territory, six of the natives remaining on board as hostages. He was received with great professions of friendship, entertained hospitably, and a couch of sea-otter skins was prepared for him in the dwelling of the chieftain, where he was prevailed upon to pass the night.

In the morning, before Mr. McKay had returned to the ship, great numbers of the natives came off in their canoes to trade, headed by two sons of Wicananish. As they brought abundance of sea-otter skins, and there was every appearance of a brisk trade, Captain Thorn did not wait for Mr. McKay, but spread out his wares upon the deck, making a tempting display of blankets, cloths, knives, beads, and fishing-hooks, expecting a prompt and profitable sale. The Indians, however, were not so eager and simple as he had supposed, having learned the art of bargaining and the value of merchandise from the casual traders along the coast. They were guided too by a shrewd old chief, named Nookamis, who had grown gray in traffic with New England skippers, and prided himself upon his acuteness. His opinion seemed to regulate the market. When Capt. Thorn made what he considered a liberal offer for an otter skin, the wily old Indian treated it with scorn and asked more than double. His companions all took cue from him, and not another skin was to be had at a reasonable rate.

The old fellow, however, overshot his mark, and mistook the character of the man he was trading with. Thorn was a plain, straight-forward sailor, who never had two minds nor two prices in his dealings, was deficient in patience and pliancy, and totally wanting in the chicanery of traffic. He had a vast deal of stern but honest pride in his nature, and, moreover, held the whole savage race in sovereign contempt. Abandoning all further attempts, therefore, to bargain with his shuffling customers, he thrust his hands into his pockets, and paced up and down the deck in sullen silence. The cunning old Indian followed him to and fro, holding out a sea-otter skin to him at every turn, and pestering him to trade. Finding other means unavailing, he suddenly changed his tone, and began to jeer and banter him upon the mean prices he offered. This was too much for the patience of the Captain, who was never remarkable for relishing a joke, especially when at his own expense. Turning suddenly upon his persecutor, he snatched the proffered otter-skin from his hands, rubbed it in his face, and dismissed him over the side of the ship, with no very complimentary application to accelerate his exit. He then kicked the peltries to the right and left, about the deck, and broke up the market in the most ignominious manner. Old Nookamis made for shore in a furious passion, in which he was joined by Swewish, one of the sons of Wicananish, who went off breathing vengeance, and the ship was soon abandoned by the natives.

When Mr. McKay returned on board, the interpreter related what had passed, and begged him to prevail on the Captain to make sail, as from his knowledge of the temper and pride of the people of the place, he was sure they would resent the dignity offered to one of their chiefs. Mr. McKay, who himself possessed some knowledge of the Indian character, went to the Captain, who was still pacing the deck in moody humor, represented the danger to which his hasty act had exposed the vessel, and urged him to weigh anchor. The Captain made light of his counsels, and pointed to the cannon and fire arms as a sufficient safeguard against naked savages. Further remonstrances only provoked taunting replies and sharp altercations. The day passed away without any signs of hostility, and at night the Captain retired as usual to his cabin, taking no more than the usual precautions.

On the following morning at daybreak, while the captain and Mr. McKay were yet asleep, a canoe came along side, in which were twenty Indians, commanded by young Shewish. They were unarmed, their aspect and demeanor friendly, and they held up otter skins, and made signs indicative of a wish to trade. The caution enjoined by Mr. Astor, in respect to the admission of Indians on board of the ship, had been neglected for some time past; and the officers of the watch, perceiving those in the canoe to be without weapons, and having received no orders to the contrary, readily permitted them to mount the deck. Another canoe soon succeeded, the crew of which was likewise admitted. In a little while other canoes came off, and Indians were soon clambering into the vessel on all sides.

The officer of the watch now felt alarmed, and called to Captain Thorn and Mr. McKay. By the time they came on deck it was thronged with Indians. The interpreter noticed to Mr. McKay that many of the natives wore short mantles of skins, and intimated a suspicion that they were secretly armed. Mr. McKay urged the captain to clear the ship and get under way. He again made light of the advice, but the augmented swarms of canoes about the ship, and the numbers still putting off from shore, at length awakened his distrust, and he ordered some of the men to weigh anchor, while some were sent aloft to make sail.

The Indians now offered to trade with the captain on his own terms, prompted apparently by the approaching departure of the ship. Accordingly a hurried trade was commenced. The main article sought by the savages were knives; as fast as some were supplied they moved off, and others succeeded. By degrees they were thus distributed about the deck, and all with weapons.

The anchor was now nearly up, the sails were loose, and the captain, in a loud and peremptory tone, ordered the ship to be cleared. In an instant a signal yell was given, it was echoed on every side, knives and war clubs were brandished in every direction, and the savages rushed upon their marked victims.

The first that fell was Mr. Lewis, the ship's clerk. He was leaning, with folded arms, over a bale of blankets, engaged in bargaining, when he received a deadly stab in the back, and fell down the companion-way.

Mr. McKay, who was seated in the taffrail, sprang on his feet, but was instantly knocked down with a war club and flung backwards into the sea, where he was despatched by the women in the canoes.

In the mean time, Captain Thorn made desperate fight against fearful odds. He was a powerful, as well as resolute man, but he had come on deck without weapons. Shewish, the young chief, singled him out as his peculiar prey, and rushed upon him at the first outbreak. The captain had barely time to draw a clasp-knife, with one blow of which he laid the young savage dead at his feet. Several of the stoutest followers of Shewish now set upon him. He defended himself vigorously, dealing crippling blows to the right and left, and strewing the quarter deck with the slain and wounded. His object was to fight his way to the cabin, where there were fire-arms; but he was hemmed in with foes, covered with wounds, and faint with loss of blood. For an instant he leaned upon the filler wheel, when a blow from behind with a war club felled him to the deck, where he was despatched with knives and thrown overboard.

While this was transacting on the quarter-deck, a chance-medley fight was going on throughout the ship. The crew fought desperately with knives, handspikes, and whatever weapon they could seize in the moment of surprise. They were soon, however, overpowered by numbers, and mercilessly butchered.

As to the seven who had been sent aloft to make sail, they contemplated with horror the carnage that was going on below. Being destitute of weapons, they let themselves down by the running rigging, in hopes of getting between decks. One fell in the attempt, and was instantly despatched; another received a death-blow in the back as he was descending; a third, Stephen Weekes, the armorer, was mortally wounded as he was getting down the hatchway.

The remaining four made good their retreat into the cabin, where they found Mr. Lewis, still alive, though mortally wounded. Barricading the cabin door, they broke holes through the companion-way, and with the muskets and ammunition which were at hand opened a brisk fire that soon cleared the deck.

Thus far the Indian interpreter, from whom these particulars are derived, had taken no part in it, and been spared by the natives as being of their race. In the confusion of the moment he took refuge with the rest in the canoes. The survivors of the crew now sallied forth, and discharged some of the deck guns, which did great execution among the canoes, and drove all the savages to shore.

For the remainder of the day no one ventured to put off to the ship, deterred by the effects of the fire arms. The night passed away without any further attempt on the part of the natives. When the day dawned the Tonquin still lay at anchor in the bay, her sails all loose and flapping in the wind, and no one apparently on board of her. After a time some of the canoes ventured forth to reconnoitre, taking with them the interpreter. They paddled about, keeping cautiously at a distance, but growing more and more emboldened at seeing her quiet and lifeless; one man at length made his appearance on the deck, and was recognised by the interpreter as Mr. Lewis. He made friendly signs, and invited them on board. It was long before they ventured to comply. Those who mounted the deck met with no opposition, no one was to be seen on board; for Mr. Lewis, after inviting them, had disappeared. Other canoes then pressed forward to board the prize; the decks were soon crowded, and the sides covered with clambering savages, all intent on plunder. In the midst of their eagerness and exultation, the ship blew up with a tremendous explosion. Arms, legs, and mutilated bodies were blown into the air, and dreadful havoc was made in the surrounding canoes. The interpreter was in the main chains at the time of the explosion, and was thrown unhurt into the water, where he succeeded in getting into one of the canoes. According to his statement, the bay presented an awful spectacle after the catastrophe. The ship had disappeared, but the bay was covered with fragments of the wreck, with shattered canoes, and Indians swimming for their lives, or struggling in the agonies of death; while those who had escaped the danger remained aghast and stupified, or made with frantic panic for the shore. Upwards of a hundred savages were destroyed by the explosion, many more were shockingly mutilated, and for days afterwards the limbs and bodies of the slain were thrown upon the beach.

The inhabitants of Newetee were overwhelmed with consternation at this astounding calamity, which had burst upon them in the very moment of triumph. The warriors sat mute and mournful, while the women filled the air with loud lamentations. Their weeping and wailing, however, was suddenly changed into yells of fury, at the sight of four unfortunate white men brought captive into the village. They had been driven on shore in one of the ship's boats, and taken at some distance along the coast.

The interpreter was permitted to converse with them. They proved to be the four brave fellows who had made such desperate defence from the cabin. The interpreter gathered from them some of the particulars already related. They told him further, that, after they had beaten off the enemy and cleared the ship, Lewis advised that they should slip the cable and endeavor to get to sea. They declined to take his advice, alleging that the wind set in too strongly from the bay and would drive them on shore. They resolved, as soon as it was dark to put off quietly in the ship's boat, which they would be able to do unperceived, and to coast along back to Astoria.

They put their resolution into effect; but Lewis refused to accompany them, being disabled by his wound, hopeless of escape, and determined on a terrible revenge. On the voyage out he had repeatedly expressed a presentiment that he should die by his own hands, thinking it highly probable that he should be engaged in some contest with the natives, and being resolved, in case of extremity, to commit suicide rather than be made a prisoner. He now declared his intention to remain on board of the ship until daylight, to decoy as many of the savages on board as possible, then to set fire to the powder-magazine, terminate his life by a signal act of vengeance. How well he succeeded has been shown. His companions bade him a melancholy adieu, and set off on their precarious expedition. They strove with might and main to get out of the bay, but found it impossible to weather a point of land, and were at length compelled to take shelter in a small cove, where they hoped to remain concealed until the wind should be more favorable. Exhausted by fatigue and watching, they fell into a sound sleep, and in that state were surprised by the savages. Better had it been for those unfortunate men had they remained with Lewis and shared his heroic death; as it was, they perished in a more painful and protracted manner, being sacrificed by the natives to the manes of their friends with all the lingering tortures of savage cruelty. Some time after their death the interpreter, who had remained a kind of prisoner at large, effected his escape, and brought the tragical tidings to Astoria.

How to grow Rich.—Nothing is more easy, says Mr. Paulding, than to grow rich. It is only to trust nobody—to befriend none—to get every thing, and save all we get—to stint ourselves and every body belonging to us—to be the friend of no man and have no man for our friend—to heap interest upon interest, cent upon cent—to be mean, miserable and despised for some twenty or thirty years, and riches will come as sure as disease and disappointment.

Electricity.—A series of experiments has recently been entered into at the London Colosseum, to ascertain whether there is any danger from the lateral discharge of lightning passing down a conductor. A Leyden battery was charged by a large plate electrical machine, and a brass cup, containing spirits of wine, was placed in connexion with the outside of the battery. A piece of copper wire, wholly unconnected with the battery, was placed on the floor, one end being bent over but not brought in contact with the spirits. On discharging the battery, by bringing the outside wire in contact with the inside and outside coatings, the spirit was fired by the lateral discharge.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, August 20.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL.

This Steamer arrived Sunday night, soon after one o'clock—putting us in possession of Liverpool dates to the 1st instant, London to the 31st July, and Havre to the 27th. She left punctual on her day, the 1st of August. We are pleased to see that affairs are looking more favorable by this arrival.

It would appear, from our necessarily hasty glance over our files, that there had been but little novelty in the market, relating to Money and Public Securities.

There had been no advance, during the week just closed, of the rate of interest by the Bank, although there were apprehensions that such would be the case.

The demand for money had not been by any means oppressive. This was thought to be attributable to the payment of the dividends, which had eased the market considerably.

The duty on foreign wheat remained at 6s 8d per quarter.

The Cotton market for the week closing on the 27th, showed a steady advance on former prices. This article remained firm, at the latest dates received.

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin is dead. He died at Cheltenham on the 23d of July, at the age of fourscore.

Birmingham remained quiet. There had been some disturbances, which were quelled. The police had been withdrawn from the police office. Much interest was felt in the approaching trials at Warwick. The chartists say that their future movements will be regulated by the result of those trials.

There had been Chartist riots at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, as well as at Birmingham, and several other towns in the interior. But the police still kept the upper hand. The riot at Birmingham on the 15th was the most serious—accompanied as it was by the firing of houses, public buildings, &c. The damages were estimated at more than £30,000. The magistrates were much blamed for their subserviveness, &c.

The foreign news by the Liverpool is of uncommon interest; and the movements in the East are such as to arrest the attention of the world. The important news is,—

The death of Sultan Mahmoud.

The Destruction of the Turkish Army.

The triumph of Mehemet Ali, and the probability of his triumph in Constantinople.

The Imprisonment of British Merchants in China.

Great Riots in Birmingham and other places in England.

Affairs in China.—On the evening of July 31, the over-land mail from the East had just reached London. Letters from China, April 15th, state that "the trade at Chinese is stopped, and her Majesty's superintendent, and some of the British merchants, are taken prisoners by the Chinese authorities. The prisoners had not been allowed food or water for many days, when her Majesty's superintendent, Captain Elliott, required all the merchants to deliver up their opium, guaranteeing them payment of the same. The quantity delivered up was estimated at two millions of rupees, but neither Captain Elliott nor the merchants had been released up to the date of these advices."

Death of the Sultan.—On the morning of the 17th news was received in London of the death of the Sultan. He died on the 30th June, and his eldest son, now 17 years of age, was proclaimed emperor by the Divan. The Sultan was 51 years of age, and has left six children. He succeeded to the throne on the 28th June, 1808, on the deposition of his elder brother, Mustapha IV.

The *Moniteur Parisien* of the 20th contains a semi-official article announcing that the European powers intend to take the young Sultan under their protection.

Mr. Webster at an Agricultural Dinner.—July 20th, Mr. Webster was a guest at a Public dinner in Oxford, at which were present most of the leading nobility and gentry in that quarter. Mr. Stevenson, Le Chevalier Bunsen, late Prussian Ambassador at Rome, and a good many members of Parliament were also present. The occasion was the first meeting of the English Agricultural Society. After the Duke of Richmond had proposed the health of the Duke of Wellington, and the Vice Chancellor of Oxford, Sir James Graham, the Chevalier Bunsen, and the Earl of Devon, had addressed the Table, Earl Spencer (the President) proposed "the health of Mr. Webster, and other distinguished strangers,"—and Mr. W. was complimented as "a distinguished man from that great country, which, we are obliged, legally speaking, to call foreigners, but who are our brothers in blood. Mr. Webster made a reply amid tumultuous "*cheers*," with the cry of "*go on, go on*," ringing in his ears, the moment he threatened a stop,—from which we infer, with the subsequent observation of Lord Standon, who wished he had "the eloquence of the distinguished visiter," that Mr. Webster captivated his auditors.

The Weather and Crops in Great Britain.—The state of the weather in Great Britain was beginning to excite the apprehensions of every reflecting man, says the Liverpool Mail, Aug. 1,—but this is colored a little probably with the hues of Tory rhetoric. Heavy rains had been falling during the week, and considerable damage had been done to the hay, which had not been previously secured. In Ireland there was every prospect of a bountiful harvest, till these rains came on,—but they had done no damage, only exciting apprehensions. The Mark Lane Express (July 29) doubted whether the wheat crop would come up to an average. A good deal of rain had fallen in Scotland. We gather from these various reports, in substance, that the rains during the week ending July 27, and which continued unto the next week, had excited great fears, but had done no serious damage.

THE EGYPTIAN VICTORY.

[*From the Gazette de France.*]

"The Turkish Army occupied a strong position at Nizeb. Ibrahim, who had received the Pacha's permission to make an attack, wished to assail this position in front, but Soliman Bey (Colonel Selves) succeeded in restraining his ardour, and it was agreed that the enemy should be drawn by manœuvres from his entrenchments. The Egyptians made a feigned retreat, and the Seraskier, Hafiz Pacha, sent out a strong division of cavalry. The first corps it came up with, composed of Bedouins, dispersed according to the order they had received, and the Seraskier, imagining that the Egyptians might be easily routed, advanced with the whole of his forces. Thus he abandoned his strong position, and two formidable redoubts constructed by Prussian officers, from which great advantage was anticipated. In order to draw the Turks still further from their entrenchments, Ibrahim and Soliman continued to retire for two hours, hastening to gain a field of battle which the superior judgment of Selves had previously selected as one of the most favorable. On reaching this ground the Egyptian army suddenly faced right about, and availing itself of the nature of the position, formed into compact masses, the infantry in the centre, the cavalry and light artillery on each wing, and made vigorous charges on the Turks, who were astounded by this sudden attack. The ranks of the latter were soon thrown into disorder. The Seraskier, however, rode up to the front, and by his valor, and the bravery of the corps around him, remedied for a time his false step. His heavy artillery, unfortunately for him, could not come up, and the right guns of the Egyptians, directed by European officers, and seconded by well-timed charges of cavalry, threw his ranks into disorder.—His wings were at the same time too extended, and his troops, excited by the ardour of pursuit, had not preserved any regular order of battle; they could make scarcely any resistance; and at this period some corps of Arabs, which Ibrahim in his retreat left in ambush, on the right and left, fell upon the Turkish rear, and thus completely put the Ottoman troops to the rout. The disorder became so great that the Turkish soldiers threw away their arms, and fled in the utmost confusion. Part of the troops endeavored to regain the entrenched camp, while others made for the most formidable points of the Euphrates. It appears that a large portion of the fugitives succeeded in escaping, and that the massacre was not so great as might have been expected.—But the camp, artillery, baggage, and even the muskets of the Turkish army fell into the hands of the Egyptians. The Seraskier carried away in the general rout, crossed the Eupnrates. His horse, wounded by a ball in the shoulder, fell from loss of blood in the middle of the river, and would have been carried away with his rider, when a young Albanian, on a small Epirote horse, seized the Seraskier by the middle, and contrived to get him safe to the other bank. Three hours afterwards Ibrahim was reposing under the tent of the Seraskier."

William M. Price in Paris.—A friend, recently from the French capital, informs us that that bright particular star of locofoism, William M. Price, Esq., is shining with dazzling though *borrowed* lustre, in the gay saloons of the gayest city in the world. He has lately purchased, for a summer retreat, a beautiful villa and grounds, about six miles from Paris, while he occupies, as his town residence, at an exorbitant rent, a splendid hotel in the most fashionable part of the *Champs Elyses*—the grand metropolitan *locale* of the French Aristocracy. Probably locofocoism has never before been so brilliantly represented in a foreign metropolis. Only think, ye sons of St. Tammany, of your "democratic" stentor being domiciled in the *quartier* of the French noblesse and being called "milord" by all the *sans culottes* of Paris. Why, the universal frame of locofocoism ought to tingle with sympathizing rapture at the munificent manner in which its distinguished representative is supporting the dignity of the family.—Who's splendid mansion is that? *Milord the locofoco's.* Who's elegant carriage and rich liveries are those? *Milord the lofococo's. Mon dieu!* but what *is* a locofoco? Then will come the explanation of all the peculiar *privileges* and *facilities* enjoyed by the official members of the tribe, and so shall proselytes be added thereunto, and the cause gain ground among all who love "the largest liberty."—*N. Y. Times.*

Less than a half year ago, Mr. Price was flourishing away at the Springs. Two cottages had been erected, connected with, and in the rear of the United States Hotel. One of these was built for Mr. Price and the other for Swartwout. The latter was absent, but Price was in his glory. There were those, however, even thus early, who distrusted them. On one occasion—we have the story from Col. Hise, formerly from Kentucky, but now of Louisiana—at a dinner party, the conversation turned upon the subject of government defaulters and loco-motive subtreasurers. Mr. Price talked very patriotically against them, and was so *peculiarly* earnest that Col. Hise broke forth with the exclamation—*I'll bet you a bottle of wine that you will be a defaulter and run away yourself before the 1st of January.*" Some of the company laughed at the remarks as mere *badinage*. Price looked rather blank, and affected displeasure at the imputation, and wished the remark retracted. But Col. Hise persisted in the prediction, and they parted. Scarcely two months had passed, before the absconding of the one had made a prophet of the other.—*New York Com.*

Narrow Escape.—On Monday afternoon, at the camp meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now holding at Corkey's woods, near this city, while the exercises were in progress, a sudden and alarming crash was heard, occasioned by the falling of one of the huge forest trees. The tree fell over a wagon, a few tables, &c., but no material damage was done. It measured two and a half feet in diameter, and was ninety-six feet in length from the point where it broke off to the top. There was not a breath of air stirring at the time—the tree falling alone from decay. The feelings of the congregation may be imagined when they saw it coming in the midst of the tents, crushing every thing before it, and the first impression was, that besides great damage to the tents, a number of lives were lost. Their apprehensions, however, were soon removed by the welcome cry—"all is well."

Balt. Chronicle.

New Orleans in Midsummer.—A late number of the New Orleans Bulletin contains the following brief but graphic sketch of the then appearance of that city:

"We may now be said to be on our summer establishment. Things have settled down into the dullness and monotomy of the period of the year generally denominated here the sickly season. Transactions are light, and mostly confined to the retail trade. Indeed, business of all kinds is very much curtailed. On the levee, of course, a manifest change has taken place. The hum of business is almost silenced, except when the arrival or departure of some steamer for the upper country creates a momentary excitement. The squadron of drays that formerly dashed along so furiously, have diminished down to a few teams. The throng of steamers that a month ago crowded the brink of the landing, is fast vanishing away. A few black chimneys rise up solitary from the water's edge, furlongs apart, where, four weeks ago, they stood close and thick as the brick chimneys upon our streets. The quantity of shipping, also, is rapidly diminishing, and not many days ere our fleet of steam and canvass will be reduced to some dozen or twenty vessels, scattered along the margin of the stream for a distance of several miles."

FROM THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

COL. WHITE'S LETTER ON THE CURRENCY.

The Letter of Col. Joseph M. White, so long a distinguished Delegate in Congress from Florida, which we copy from the New York Evening Star, will arrest public attention. The sufferings of the People, arising from the derangement of their currency, are beginning to appal the stoutest hearts. Things are getting more and more entangled. The long night of delusion will be succeeded by a day of reason. But the ordeal is a severe one. The People, whose jealousies and passions were excited by demagogues, destroyed the mainspring by means of which the currency was regulated. All has since been in confusion. All will be deranged until we are cured of our propensity to try "experiments." Col. White aims to restore the healthful action of public sentiment upon this great question of CURRENCY. He brings to the discussion of it much experience, an enlightened understanding, and an elevated sense of duty. His letters are well-timed, and cannot fail, we think, to awaken the People to a keen and searching investigation of the causes which produced, and have entailed upon us, the manifold miseries of a deranged and vicious currency.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 5, 1839.

My Dear Sir: I received your letter of 20th July, from the White Sulphur Springs, and regret to learn that many of our friends have been detained in the South by the derangement of the exchanges and pressure of the times, from visiting these resorts of health and pleasure. The picture you have drawn of financial derangement and commercial depression is truly alarming. You ask, when are we to have an end of these things? I answer, only with the end of this Administration, and with the establishment of a national currency. The pressure has already reached every class except the salaried officers of the Government, whose income is enhanced by the diminution of the revenues of all others.

If this country is directly interested in commerce and trade, foreign and domestic, then is a sound credit system absolutely indispensable for its government and prosperity. It is the constitutional duty of the Federal Government to encourage and establish the safest system of credit which its experience and wisdom can supply. In the present condition of the mercantile community, experience has shown that the People will resort to the best credit system they can obtain. All classes have used, and will again employ, a very inferior representative of property and capital, when no better can be had. A country without a good currency is like a turbulent river without boats or bridges: if a passage can be secured for the safety of those whose business compels them to cross and recross, it ought to be done; nor should any complain who, either being experter swimmers, better drivers, or whose length of limb enables them to wade over with passengers on their shoulders, that a good bridge might limit their occupation. The community at large are interested in the establishment of a public bridge for the accommodation of all.

It is in the nature of things that the currency of a country, left to its own correction, grows from bad to worse; and the longer it is left in that condition, the more serious the labor to correct and restore it. The destruction of the last national bank will furnish a curious and instructive lesson in history, when its faithful record shall be read by an impartial community, entertaining no longer party and personal prejudices and animosities. There is perhaps no excitement so deep or passion so predominant and controlling as that of party spirit. When it was discovered that the bank could no longer be controlled for political purposes, it became the cardinal policy of the party in power to destroy it, *per fas aut nefas*. In all the Executive communications and private Presidential denunciations, the subordinates were required to inculcate the idea of *delenda est Carthago*, as applied to the bank and its supporters. It appeared to be forgotten, in the warfare then carried on, that, by the charter of the bank, it was, among its other duties, enjoined that all its acts and proceedings were open to the inspection of a committee of Congress, and that monthly returns of its proceedings were required by its charter to be made to the Treasury Department for the inspection of the Government and People. No loan, therefore, could be made to any of the Departments without a publicity which would enable Congress and the Country to be informed of it. Nor could the General Government make a loan, or certain limit, without the knowledge aforesaid. But it appears that, after the deposites were removed, and the public moneys placed in certain banks called "pet banks," one Department of Government borrowed from these banks a large sum without the authority of Congress, which the Senate of the United States, without a dissenting voice, pronounced illegal and unconstitutional. This could not have occurred without the knowledge of Congress and the People if the United States Bank had been continued, and the monthly returns required by the charter regularly made. From the moment of the destruction of the bank, and the convulsions which preceded its dissolution, the condition of the country has gradually been growing worse and worse. And every derangement of its finances falls more heavily upon the Southwestern States than other portions of the Union. It was said by one man, whose opinions have unhappily too great an influence in the Southern States, that the Bank of the United States had a tendency to create *centralization* of the exchanges. This was promulgated from the direct hostility that eminent politician had to New York and New York politicians at that day. This absurdity is rendered so conspicuous by what has occurred since, that it requires no refutation. It was the interest of the Bank of the United States, in sustaining an extended circulation, to keep down exchanges. And they were thus enabled to transmit funds from Boston to New Orleans at a half per cent.; but at this time, when this business is in the hands of jobbers, brokers, usurers, and exchange dealers, corporate and individual, that *centralization* so much deprecated has been produced in Wall street in its most odious, oppressive, and unsafe, and irresponsible form. The evils of this country have commenced with the destruction of that bank, and can only be cured by its re-establishment. The Southern States are now paying fifteen per cent, and in many instances more, by the depreciation of their local bank paper. And many of the banks themselves have abandoned legitimate discounting to enter the field with brokers and shavers. The remedy proposed by the present Government is, to take care of itself by a sub-Treasury, and to leave commerce, credit, and the People to perish.

It is unquestionable that the destruction of an institution, created in 1816 by the Republican party, of which Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe were at the head, has been effected by the co-operation of an extensive private interest existing in all the States, and engaged in State banks, with a political party now endeavoring in turn to destroy them.

Prior to that, these institutions were restrained by the necessary and salutaty operations of a national bank. The present party in power owe their existence to these State banks, and to the vitiated currency produced by their excessive issues, and the inordinate speculation which resulted from it. The greatest evil of this State bank system is, that one community, without a good currency, is subjected to great privation and loss in its intercourse with another having a better currency; just as a man of industry without credit is less capable to thrive and prosper than one having both. If one State has an inferior currency to another State, the former, in intercourse with the latter, must of course pay roundly for the difference. Some of our States, requiring a larger use of credit, suffer more when that credit is shaken than others under different circumstances; hence all the new States that required the employment of a more extended credit to push their private and public enterprises to completion, whose people, rich in lands and industry, were yet deficient in active means to develop their resources of future wealth, are of course greater sufferers when confidence is destroyed, as at present.

The history of exchanges, domestic or foreign, clearly prove this. The East now asks of the West a difference of exchange; so the North of the South, and the Northeast of the Southwest. And so vast a difference is now demanded in some cases, as almost to put a stop to profitable intercourse, reduce the States to the Confederation, and destroy the nationality which the Constitution intended to establish. Instead of regarding ourselves as one nation or community, interested in a common and general prosperity, we are endeavoring to exact a difference of exchange from each other. This process of State competition and domestic discredit among ourselves or States, in our intercourse with each other, seriously diminishes the credit of the whole in the estimation of foreign capitalists.—The finances of a country are made the peculiar study of statesmen and capitalists abroad, and it is to be regretted that these have not commanded more attention from those who are in our national councils, and more especially of the Treasury Department.—This omission may, to some extent, be excused heretofore, when it is known that, during the twenty years of the existence of the Bank of the United States, all the interests and ramifications of industry and trade were so shielded from fluctuation and disorganization of currency as to render any attention to those operations unnecessary.

When a steamboat progresses on her voyage successfully, and no accident occurs, few of the passengers stop to examine the engine and machinery; but, when an explosion takes place, it is a subject of deep interest, and the matter of high pressure and low pressure is discussed. So it is with our National and State currency. Not content with the good currency we had, constitutional scruples were assigned by some for "bettering it." And, against the light of all experience, we have been hurried into "experiments." Now, the party leaders who took the *van* in the conflict against a national bank and in favor of State banks, making one destroy the other, turn with equal vigor against State Banks, and go now for no banks, about for the same reason that an incompetent and ignorant engineer, in attempting to alter and better a good engine, and finding his experiments to fail, announces his "uncompromising hostility" to all engines and steamboats.

Experience has taught us that a national bank, and a moderate number of good sound, well organized State banks, have exercised a salutary check on each other, precisely as the General Government and State Governments co-operate for the general good. We have tried State Governments without a General Government, and it was a failure. We have tried State banks without a national bank, and have experienced the same disastrous result. The fact is, a national bank is the sun of our political system, and without it we shall have the darkness and confusion which the planetary system would exhibit without the great regulator of the universe. It was a wise maxim of the sportsman, when he found himself in doubt, to "try back."

In this crisis, the People must come to the rescue. The question is, *The country and its interests.* It is not to aggrandize, politically, this or that man, when the industry of a whole People is paralyzed. Under delusive and seductive promises of democracy, this country is rapidly becoming monarchical.—Men of humble talents, doubtful character, and limited political knowledge, acquire an influence from office which is alarming. Even Senators from sovereign States, and the Representatives of the People, are scrutinized, graduated, put up or down, just in proportion to the conformity of their opinions to the Executive will—when there are five thousand men in the United States who have as much or more experience, talents, and information than the President himself. Every man who opposes the views of the Executive is charged with being purchased by the bank. As I neither own stock, and never had a loan or any other transaction with the bank, and as these opinions have heretofore been unfortunately not very popular, I shall at least have the credit of sincerity. It is admitted by every one that the country is now, and has been ever since General Jackson complained that Congress would not ask *him* for the scheme of a national bank, suffering for want of a national currency: such a currency as will be equally good at all points of our vast country, and just so far better than *coin* as it is to transmit, more applicable to trade, and capable of convertibility into coin at all points. In the place of this currency we have State bank paper, of local credit only, and post-notes on time, which, for all purposes of interchange, are daily depreciating. People of one State are losing confidence in the securities of all the States. I am willing to believe that the party who rule the destinies of this country, when they struck a fatal blow at the national currency by destroying the only institution which had ability to preserve it, had no idea of placing our industry, capital, and commerce at the mercy of a foreign bank.

The Bank of England is now the Bank of the United States, so far as it concerns all the leading objects of our trade and commerce, and it is not to be counteracted by individual combinations and State banks. The capitalists of Great Britain, corporate and incorporate, at the head of which is the Bank of England, know perfectly well that so long as our currency is in a state of derangement, confidence and credit will decline with us, and that coin will be drawn from Europe by every channel we can open to obtain it. They know we have already a large amount thus abstracted. Ten times the amount they could spare, however, if they take our State and other securities, will do us no good compared to the harm it will do them, and coin thus detained from use and its proper position had better be back in the mines whence it came, than to keep us indebted for its cost, if it is to be locked up in a Sub-Treasury, by which its usefulness and availability are destroyed. Our Southwestern States are now suffering more than any other, and if political demagogues can persuade them that a Sub-Treasury, instead of a national bank, is the true remedy, they have yet in store a Pandora's box of evils which will afflict and scourge the country to an extent that no one now can foresee. Commerce, credit, and agriculture are perishing. The next great interest which is to feel the withering grasp of the sub-Treasury policy is State internal improvements of rail-roads and canals. All these must be abandoned in their unfinished state, so far as they depend on State guaranties to be negotiated in Europe. The Bank of England, and capitalists of Europe, alarmed at the attacks made on our credit-system by high authority and by high official functionaries, refuse to loan on State bonds, and the failure of those enterprises, which were looked to to return the interest on the bonds will soon cause them to be ranked with the securities of Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Portugal, and Belgium, and our agents will be driven out of the market. Unless some remedy be promptly applied, not one public work, depending on a loan for its completion, will be finished. In this terrible wreck there is but one good against a thousand evils, and that is, that the storm which shakes the mountain oak will not leave the *grass* untouched. Heretofore, the measures of the Government have not touched its principal supporters, the Irish laborers and German operatives, who use the spade. When their pockets are touched we shall soon see a revolution in the politics of this country.

The only remedy I can see in the present crisis is the establishment of a national bank—the capital adequate to the wants of the country. A portion of this capital should be open to subscription in such State bonds as shall have been created in aid of internal improvements, giving the bonds of each State a fair *pro rata* share in the distribution, and thus converting 30 or 40 millions of good State bonds into so much national bank stock. By this plan, a very different estimate would be placed on American securities at home and abroad; and it would not be wide of the mark to calculate that this national bank stock, thus exchanged for bonds, would command a high premium in all European markets. Capitalists abroad, looking to their own interests, will see that a national bank would restore a national currency, and, with that, all the sound channels of industry and trade would be opened, and every species of security enhanced in value.

To those who have imposed upon the credulity of the ignorant by representing the dangers of having foreign stockholders in our national institutions, it may be answered that if we have foreign creditors, it is much better in this form than that of creditors holding State bonds, which, if not punctually paid at any and every sacrifice, will bring disgrace and denunciation upon us from all the civilized nations of the world.

I had no idea, my dear sir, of thus running into politics, with which I have been long since disgusted, but, having not much to do, I have thus thrown together, in a hasty manner, the opinions of one individual, as deeply interested as you are in the prosperity of the Southern States.

I am, with very great respect, yours, truly,

JOSEPH M. WHITE.

In commenting upon this letter, the Lynchburg Virginian makes the following remarks:

It is not in the nature of things that a people, bound together by the strongest political ties, will much longer consent to remain without a national currency—a medium of exchange which shall be of equal value at New Orleans and at New York. The Southern people, especially, will not forever submit to a tax, heavier than the highest duties imposed by the tariff of 1828, according even to South Carolina computation, and bearing, as the rates of exchange show, exclusively upon the South, for the benefit of Northern factors and merchants. Nothing but the most excited party feeling, nearly akin to bigotry in religion, could so long have rendered the people of the South tame and unresisting under this heavy yoke, and blindly hostile to the only and the obvious means of relief. They have, it is true, been long amused with the idea of the return of the Golden Age, when the precious metals shall glitter in their green silk purses! But we are no nearer the realization of that dream,—or, rather, we should call it that shameless imposture of a bold pretender, perilously experimenting upon the ignorance and credulity of the people,—than when the Prophet uttered his never-to-be-realized vaticinations. Gold is as scarce now as when he stood upon the tripod, like the "rapt Pythoness," giving voice to the Oracle: and Paper, actually irredeemable and worthless beyond a limited circle, fills the channels of circulation, from which, under the auspices of Van Buren, Benton and Woodbury, "the best medium of exchange" ever known in this or any other country has been expelled.

The question will before long force itself upon the country, then, what is the remedy for the evils under which the country now suffers?

The Whigs answer this question in a single word. It is to return to the old paths in which our fathers trod—to build up again those institutions which have been destroyed by the ruthlessness of party spirit—to be guided by the wisdom of Washington, of Madison, and, before thwarted ambition had "narrowed his mind," of Calhoun—Re-charter a National Bank, under such restrictions and limitations as past experience may have shown to be necessary—Make it the fiscal agent of the government; and while, by suitable restrictions, it shall be shorn of all political influence, by giving it a charter for a long term of years, deprive political aspirants of the hobby upon which so many of them have mounted to office. In one word, make it, what its interests instinctively prompt it to be—a *fiscal*, and not a *political* machine,—such as the late National Bank was, in the judgment of all impartial men, until it was dragged into the political arena by Gen. Jackson—compelled to wage war against its assailants in self-defence—and then denounced because it did not bare its neck unresistingly to the knife of the executioner!

The leading friends of the Administration, although they now endeavor to convert a National Bank into a great bugbear, did not originally dream of making it a test of political orthodoxy. That issue was prematurely forced upon them by the current of events, which they put in motion, but the course of which they could not control. They originally intended to erect another National Bank upon the ruins of that which they destroyed, as is evident from Gen. Jackson's own Veto Message, in which he emphatically expressed his willingness to sign a Bank charter, if he were permitted to dictate its provisions. What those provisions would have been, it is impossible now to ascertain except by well supported conjecture. It is certainly doing him no injustice to suppose that he designed it to be a Political Bank—a Government Machine—an appendage of the Treasury department—a branch of the Executive; adding the Moneyed to the Political power, and augmenting indefinitely the already overshadowing patronage and influence of that department of the government—the Aaron's rod of our federal system! Or probably Gen. Jackson's plan was similar to that, which, in the winter of 1831-32, we are told by the Tuscaloosa Monitor, was strenuously advocated by the *democrats* of the Legislature of Alabama, according to which the capital was to be ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS of dollars—(worse, this, than "Mr. Clay's *fifty million Bank*," is it not, Mr. Ritchie!)—the Parent Bank to be located at *Washington*, immediately under the eye of the *President*, with branches wherever the President, with the consent and advice of the Senate, might direct,—the President of the Bank and four directors in each branch to be appointed by the *Federal Executive*, under the same qualification! This, perhaps, was his plan of bettering the currency, whilst it strengthened and consolidated the Power of the Federal Executive! Indeed, the declarations and votes of the leaders of the Jackson party prove conclusively that their hostility was to "*the* Bank," rather than to "*a* Bank;" but ultimately compelled, by the storm of public feeling which they had excited, to take ground against a National Bank in any form, they have been ever since at their wit's end, to devise some other scheme by which their long cherished purpose of a union of the Purse and the Sword might be consummated. The *Gold Humbug*, they always knew, was a cheat, and was only thrown out to the people, as "a tub to the whale," to amuse them, until their plans could be matured. The Pet Bank league, the offspring of Kendall's ingenuity, was first tried, and for a short time with the brightest prospect of success. These Banks answered admirably as electioneering agents; and had the commercial world been undisturbed, they might have given us a *passable* currency. But, they were too weak for the storm which swept over the country: the Treasury cords with which they were bound together, snapt asunder at the first breath of the tempest, and they lay like scattered wrecks, upon the shore, a monument of the financial stupidity of the authors of the league. Driven from that resource, a choice between a National Bank and the Sub-Treasury scheme, both of which they had repudiated; seemed their only alternative. And the sagacity of the President and his counsellors soon perceived, that, by combining with the latter scheme, as originally proposed by Gen. Gordon, the issue of Treasury Notes, the long-desired union of the Purse and the Sword might be substantially effected. That scheme is now apparently in a fair way to succeed. And the question for the people to decide is, whether they will have a National Bank, such as received the sanction of Washington, the founder of our liberties, and Madison, the ablest expounder of our constitution,—an institution which gave us a good currency, and which, until it was forced, by the most vigorous assaults upon its existence, to take the field in self-defence, never once mingled in political controversies—or, a "*Colossal Treasury Bank*," as Mr. Rives justly characterizes the Sub-Treasury scheme, under the exclusive control of the President, and, in all its aspects, a corrupt and corrupting political engine? Shall we have a Monster in *name*, or a Monster in *fact*? Shall we adhere to a plan adopted by the wise and patriotic founders of the Republic, and which is recommended not only by their sanction, but by the lessons of a long experience,—or shall we again launch out upon the broad and turbulent ocean of *Experiment*, in a bark, built by such unskilful architects as the authors of the Pet Bank league, and piloted by such cheats as the false prophets of the Gold Humbug? "Wisdom lifteth up her voice in the streets." Shall we hear, or turn a deaf ear to her warnings and admonitions! It is for the future to determine.

Extraordinary Courage in a Lad.—A lad in Hallam, Pennsylvania, named George Peters, son of D. F. Peters, Esq. was furiously attacked the other day by his father's bull, and would inevitably have been killed but for his surprising presence of mind. Seeing no chance of escape, he dodged the assault of the furious animal and leaped upon his back! The bull thereupon ran off in a canter, kicking and rearing fearfully; but the little fellow, no way disconcerted, clung to the animal's back, until, a favorable opportunity offering, he jumped off and immediately leaped a fence hard by. This latter feat was witnessed by his mother, who had been attracted to the spot by his cries. He is only 12 years old.—*York Democrat.*

Rational Amusement."—We learn from a Western paper that a Hog Race, for a purse of fifty dollars, came off at West Union, Ohio, on the 29th ult. There were five entrances, for the purse; and the coursers had been in training for several weeks. One of the Smiths (not John) was the fortunate backer of the winning "nag."

Extract from the Address of the Pennsylvania Whig Committee.

Our great object now is to secure the triumph of our principles by the election of a President who will be guided by and carry them into practice.—Holding ourselves bound to support the nominee of the Whig National Convention, we cannot doubt that it will present to the American people, as a candidate for Chief Magistrate and their suffrages, a name that will at once inspire confidence and insure success;—a statesman not less distinguished by his eminent public services, than by his comprehensive understanding, his expanded views, his manly frankness, and his thrilling eloquence; not less by the warm and zealous support of his country's cause in the dark hour of defeat and disaster, than by his consistent, unyielding, though almost hopeless opposition to the pernicious measures and inordinate assumptions of power which have characterized the government and oppressed the country for the last ten years; not less as the sagacious author and advocate of those great measures of national policy, which have, in their operation, given an irresistible impetus to the prosperity, and an extraordinary increase to the productive labor and wealth of the country, than as the successful pacificator of angry collisions which threatened the most serious consequences to the peace and harmony, if not the very existence of the Union. Such a man is HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky; who, springing from the ranks of the people, has all his sympathies with them, and has ever labored to promote their interests; who is indebted to his own unaided exertions, an unshaken integrity, the bountiful gift of a strong intellect and a brilliant eloquence, and to his consistency and steadiness of purpose, for the elevated position he has long held in the public eye, and the confideuce reposed in him by his fellow-citizens during the protracted period he has been in public life. There has been something in the very name of HENRY CLAY, which inspires enthusiasm, and touches a chord in the heart of every man who can admire a bold and manly bearing, combined suavity and courteousness of manners; a frankness and sincerity which knows no guide, and hides nothing even from an enemy, united with a courage that never shrinks from responsibility on the most trying occasions, and fears nothing but dishonor.

Such is the man we confidently believe able to lead us to victory; and who, if elected, will restore the nation to her former enviable position, arrest the downward tendency of political morals, and dignify and adorn, by his own exalted character, the Presidential chair—who will quell the angry elements of strife, and cause the government to be felt in its influence upon the prosperity and happiness of the people, rather than seen in the intermeddling of its agents in the popular elections.

Let every sincere friend of his country, every descendant of the patriotic Whigs of '76, unite in supporting the cause in which we are engaged, and the candidate who shall be selected by the National Convention, and we shall ere long have the proud satisfaction of witnessing our country once more free from the galling shackles of political bondage that have so long oppressed her limbs, and repressed her energies. Let our rallying cry be—

"UNION AND PERSEVERENCE."
OUR COUNTRY AND OUR CAUSE.

And while the banner we have raised shall float in the breeze, let its stripes and its stars be untarnished, and the name of White be synonymous with honor and manly independence."

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.

PLAIN FACTS.

WHERE IS THE PUBLIC MONEY?

Having met in the Richmond Whig, with the following article made up from public documents, I adopt it as one of the series of "Plain Facts" to which I wish to draw the attention of the People. It very properly follows the "defalcations of public officers."

"On the 30th day of September last, at a time when the Government pretended to be so poor, that it had to borrow money to the amount of millions, or, what is the same thing, to issue Treasury notes bearing interest to that amount, there was then in the hands of agents of the Government unaccounted for, to the amount of near fifteen millions of dollars, nearly *three hundred wagon loads*, had it been in silver. That this statement is true, appears from document No. 2, furnished by the Government to Congress at the commencement of the last session.

1st. There was in the hands of the officers and agents of the Quartermaster General's Department, and unaccounted for, on the 30th day of September last, $820,918

2d. On the same day there was in the hands of the agents of the Medical Department, unaccounted for, 15,716

3d. On the same day there was in the hands of the agents of Paymaster-General's Department unaccounted for, 810,644 [See Doc. No. 2 p. 142.]

4th. On the same day there was in the hands of the Commissary General, and unaccounted for, 29,724 [See Doc. No. 2 p. 148.]

5th. On the same day there remained in the hands of the agents of the Engineering Department unaccounted for, 2,094,816 [See Doc. No. 2 p. 187.]

6th. On the same day there remained in the hands of the agents of the Topographical Bureau, unaccounted for, 45,916 [See Doc. 2, p. 351.]

7th. On the same day there remained in the hands of the agents of the Ordnance Department, and unaccounted for, 138,864 [See Doc. No. 2 p. 395.]

8th. On the same day there remained in the hands of the agents of Indian Affairs, and unaccounted for, 2,491 484 [See Doc. No. 2 p. 505.]

9th. On the same day there remained in the hands of another set of agents attached to the Department of Indian Affairs, unaccounted for, 6 547 561 [See Doc. No. 2 p. 507.]

$14,995,640

Thus while the Government was actually borrowing money, it had in the hands of its agents, unaccounted for, near FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS on the 30th September, 1838.

Of the before mentioned sums of money, it is already ascertained that about eighty thousand dollars had been lost to the Government by the defalcation of two of the agents in whose hands it was placed, and how much more of it has been lost, and will be lost, it is impossible to tell, but that much of it will be lost, there can be no doubt."

In my next I shall endeavor to enlighten the public in regard to the amount of money annually paid by Government to *printers*, and shall make it appear that some of the ardent supporters of the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," are thereunto moved by very *powerful* and *substantial* reasons.

MADISON.

VAN BUREN, (Arkansas,) July 31.

We have just received information of the execution of three of the murderers of the Wright family, in Washington county, in this State. They were hung at Cane Hill, which is about 35 miles from this place, and 8 from the Cherokee nation. They had been formerly tried and acquitted for want of evidence, but since then taken up, and before a jury of 30 men found guilty of the murder of Wright and his family, and burning the house, and the mutilated remains of this unfortunate family in the house. There were many others concerned, and two of the principals are Bailey, who is gone to Texas, and Nicholson, who is in the nation.—Several others, whose names I forget, have been told to quit the place in 10 days, and not to be seen within 200 miles afterward, under penalty of being served as those who were hung, (viz: Richmond, Turner, and Barnes.) The reason for not confining them is said to be, that such characters had pulled down the jail, and there was no place to confine them without a certainty of their being released by their comrades.

N. O. Bulletin.

Encouragement to Mechanical Skill and Industry in the Southern and Western States.—It seems proper that a resolution offered by Gen. McKay, of N. C. in Congress, and adopted by that body on the 11th of February last, offering patronage to the manufacture of Fire Arms in the South and West, should be brought to the notice of our readers. As there are already several private Armories established in the upper part of North Carolina, it may be interesting to their owners to learn the disposition of the Federal Government to patronize them, if it can be done upon correct principles. Any further information or explanation upon the subject, may be obtained, we understand, at any of the U. S. Arsenals in the States and Territories of the South and West.

The proceeding of Congress above referred to, is in these words:

"25th Congress, 3d session—Congress of the U. States—In the House of Representatives February 11th, 1839.

"On motion of Mr. McKay,

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby directed to obtain and communicate to this House at as early a day as practicable, during the next session, information to the following effect, viz: The prices at which muskets, rifles, and pistols might be made and delivered to the U. States, at private armories; if the same be located in any good and convenient positions in the Southern, the South-western and Western sections of the Union; and that the said prices be obtained on the several suppositions, that the permanency of the employment of such armories, the total number in these sections of the Union, their respective annual amounts of manufactories, and their system of proof and inspection of fire arms, be each, in all respects the same, as do now appertain to the private armories employed by the Ordnance Department in the manufacture of small arms."

(Signed) H. A. Garland, Clerk.

WHIG AND TORY.

"Gentlemen ought to reflect that the extensive and sudden revival of these names, could not be without some adequate cause. Names are not to be taken or given at pleasure. There must be something to cause their application to adhere. If I remember rightly, it was Augustus, in all the plenitude of his power, who said that he found it impossible to introduce a new word. What, then, is that something? What is there in the meaning of Whig and Tory, and what in the character of the times, which has caused their sudden revival, as party designations, at this time? I take it, that the very essence of Toryism—that which constitutes a Tory—is to sustain prerogative against privilege—to support the Executive against the Legislative Department of the Government, and to lean to the side of Power against the side of Liberty; while the Whig is, in all these particulars, of the respective parties, Whig and Tory, the opposite, and the parallel runs through their application in all the variety of circumstances in which they have been applied, either in this country or Great Britain. Their sudden revival and application at this time, ought to admonish my old friends, who are now on the side of the Administration that there is something in the times—something in the existing struggle between the parties, and in the principles and doctrines advocated by those in power, which has caused so sudden a revival, and such an extensive application of terms. I have not contributed to their introduction, nor am I desirous of seeing them applied—but I must say to those who are interested that they should not be, that nothing but their reversing their course can possibly prevent their application. They owe it to themselves—they owe it to the Chief Magistrate (whom they support) as the head of their party, that they should halt in their support of despotic and slavish doctrines which we hear daily advanced, before a return of the reviving spirit of liberty shall overwhelm them with those who are leading them to their ruin."

Mr. Calhoun.

And in conclusion, we are happy to meet with the following spirited and true definition, from the Tennessee Telegraph:

"When did the name Whig, first make its appearance in Tennessee!" That question is often asked by the presses and orators of the administration party. We heard it answered a few days since by Col. Gentry, the Whig candidate for Congress from this district. "The name Whig, said the speaker, made its appearance in Tennessee, when *power* first began to encroach on the rights of the people: It made its appearance in England when the Kingly power sought to destroy every vestige of human liberty! It made its appearance in the thirteen colonies when the British crown attempted to fasten cords of slavery on the people, and compel obedience to the dictation of one single man! is the name a reproach?—Then do all those patriots who have stood up for the rights of the people, in opposition to tyranny since the foundation of the world, bear the stain, for they were all Whigs. The name implies opposition to power, and that opposition was exercised in Tennessee, as soon as the enemies of political liberty endeavored to stretch their dominions so as to include her. I am a Whig, and I am proud of the name!"

Richmond Whig.

The Widow.—It was a cold and bleak evening in a most severe winter. The snow was driven by the furious north wind. Few dared or were wiling to venture abroad. It was a night which the poor will not soon forget.

In a most miserable and shattered tenement, somewhat remote from any other habitation, there then resided an aged widow, all alone, *and yet not alone.*

During the weary day, in her excessive weakness, she had been unable to step beyond her door stone, or to communicate her wants to any friend. Her last morsel of bread had been long since consumed, and none heeded her distitution. She sat at evening, by her small fire half famished with hunger—from exhaustation unable to sleep—preparing to meet the dreadful fate from which she knew not how she should be spared.

She prayed that morning, "Give me this day my daily bread," but the shadows of evening had descended upon her and her prayer had not been answered.

While such thoughts were passing through her weary mind, she heard the door suddenly open and shut again, and found deposited in her entry, by an unknown hand, a basket crowded with all those articles of comfortable food which had the sweetness of manna to her.

What where her feelings on that night, God only knows but they were such as rise up to Him—the Great Deliverer and Provider—from ten thousand hearts every day.

Many days elapsed before the widow learnt through what messenger God had sent that timely aid. It was at the impulse of a little child, who on that dismal night, seated at the cheerful fireside of her home was led to express the generous wish that that poor widow whom she had sometimes visited, could share some of her numerous comforts and cheer. Her parents followed out the benevolent suggestion; and a servant was soon despatched to her mean abode; with a plentiful supply.

What a beautiful glimpse of the chain of causes, all fastened at the throne of God! An angel, with noiseless wing came down, stirred the peaceful breast of a child, and with no pomp or circumstances of the outward miracle, the widow's prayer was answered.—*The Watchtower.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1839.

BURGLARY.—On Sunday last, the Book Store belonging to the Editor of this paper, was broken into, but fortunately, nothing was taken. The robber evidently was a hard money man, as he declined taking some paper money (cent bills) which was left in the drawer.

THE SCHOOL LAW.—We noticed in our last, the praise-worthy means which had been adopted in Chatham to carry out the plan of the School Law, lately submitted to the people for their approval or rejection. We are glad to find Wake County so closely following in the *wake* of Chatham; and we hope that the people of this County will take measures, at our County Court next week, to carry out the views of the Legislature in regard to this law. This County, owing to the large extent of territory which it embraces, will, perhaps, be entitled to as many, if not more, Schools than any other in the State.

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company celebrated, on Friday last, its 46th anniversary, by a Target firing and collation. The usual preparation had been made to observe the day as become those who hold in memory dear the days of 1793 and 1813, but the torrents of rain which fell about the time the Company assembled around the festive board, turned *all their cakes into dough*, and the guests were unceremoniously driven home with "a *fisherman's luck*." The military, however, maintained their ground, proving themselves equally valorous in the water as at the fire.

We believe the present prospects of the Company are as flattering as at any previous time since its formation in 1793, judging alone from the brilliant show and soldierly-like appearance which it exhibits in parade. We cannot close this paragraph without an expression of our surprise, that more of the young men of the town and country do not unite themselves to this ancient and respectable association. There is no station in which they could be more useful in time of trouble or danger, and there is none in which they could have a better opportunity of exhibiting their gallantry in time of peace.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Rayner.	Sawyer.
Currituck,	114	557
Camden,	475	135
Pasquotank,	629	202
Perquimons,	477	269
Gates,	316	383
Chowan,	259	233
Hertford,	365	230
	2635	2009
	2009	
Majority for Rayner,	626	

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Biddle.	Shepard.
Wayne,	151	721
Johnston,	344	567
Jones,	235	124
Craven,	618	567
Greene,	285	248
Lenoir,	195	325
Carteret,	347	338
	2175	2890
		2175
Majority,		715

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Williams.	Morchison.
Ashe,	297	664
Iredell,	1092	431
Surry,	787	1020
Wilkes,	724	616
	2900	2731
	2731	
	169 maj. for Williams.	

VOTE ON SCHOOL LAW.

	For.	Against.
Edgecombe,	165	1075
Pitt,	597	370
Beaufort,	1042	50
Wayne,	352	374
Franklin,	683	60
Chatham,	872	402
Randolph,	847	512
Craven,	854	129
Richmond,	558	73
Robeson,	107 majority.	
New Hanover,	469	39
Onslow,	341	92
Rowan,	403	717
Rutherford,	799	656
Mecklenburg,	950	578
Cabarrus,	603	370
Guilford,	1550	422
Rockingham,	927	211
Orange,	1357	455
Duplin,	371	141
Brunswick,	135	20
Bladen,	200	40
Columbus,		no shoool.
Wake,	848	656
Davidson,	452	991
Halifax,	699	102
Warren,	250	290
Lenoir,	255	188
Pasquotank,	762	2
Montgomery,	575	374
Wilkes,	851	352

THE ELECTIONS.—That the Whigs have been disappointed in the result of the late Elections, we do not pretend to deny. But, although disappointed, they should not be discouraged. Indeed, it is not to be wondered at, when we take into consideration, that but one of the five States where Elections have recently taken place is an old State; all the rest being new States, and consequently opposed to the division of the Public Lands as advocated by Mr. Clay. Let this fact be taken into consideration, and when we compare the *results* of the late Elections with what was *predicted* by the Globe a few weeks since, the wonder is, not that we are defeated, but rather that we have done as well as we have. The Globe predicted that Mr. Van Buren would get in North Carolina 8 members of Congress, while the Whigs would get 5; Alabama 4 Vans to 1 Whig; Tennessee 7 to 6; Kentucky 4 to 9, and Indiana 3 to 4; making a total of 26 Vans to 25 Whigs.

Now mark the result: In North Carolina the Vans have 7, the Whigs 5, and 1 doubtful; Kentucky 2 Vans, 11 Whigs; Tennessee 6 Vans, 7 Whigs; Indiana 4 to 3, and Alabama 3 to 2;—total 21 Vans to 30 Whigs. Now, in these 5 States, where the Globe claimed a majority, the Whigs have a majority of 9; and in the four *new* States, where the Globe claimed 18, they have only 15, while the Whigs have 23.

In the old States, the People should rouse themselves to a sense of the danger which threatens their dearest rights. They should rally round Henry Clay as the champion of right, in opposition to the corruption and bribery of the Administration. While Mr. Van Buren would barter away the Public Lands, (the common property of *all* the States,) to the new States, for the purpose of promoting his own ambitious views, Mr. Clay comes out and boldly advocates a just and equal distribution of the same among all the States.

Are the old States so wealthy that they can afford to lose so large a portion of Land as would necessarily fall to their share? or have they become so generous that they would fain give up this treasure to the new States? If so, they have only to unite heartily in support of the powers that be, and this result will most assuredly be accomplished. But if, on the other hand, they would obtain a just and equal share of the Lands in question, then it is their interest, yea, it is their *duty*, to oppose the re-election of Martin Van Buren.

MR. CLAY has recently visited Saratoga Springs, and from thence proceeded to New York City, meeting every where with the most gratifying and cheering reception. The New York Correspondent of the National Intelligencer thus speaks of his reception in the City:—

"For a record of the welcome, so hearty, so cheering, so abundant, given to Mr. Clay, I commend you to the newspapers. We made no effort for a show. We spent no money. We drummed up no procession. The People came as the winds come. We have shown what New York numbers are, what New York enthusiasm is, what merit wins as well as power."

H. W. Guion, Esq., of Lincolnton, has become Proprietor of the Transcript printed at that place. He will enlarge and improve it, and give it the name of the "Whig Banner."

The Hon. F. H. Elmore, Member of Congress from South Carolina, has resigned his seat.

The Hon. Henry Hitchcock, Judge of the Supreme Court of Alabama, died of Yellow Fever, at Mobile, on the 11th inst.

The following resolutions were adopted by the recent Abolition Convention at Albany:

1. *Resolved*, That we will neither vote for nor support the election of any man for President or Vice President of the United States, or for Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or for any legislative office, who is not in favor of the *immediate abolition of slavery.*

2. *Resolved*, That every abolitionist who has a right to vote be earnestly entreated to lose no opportunity to carry his abolition principles to the polls, and thereby cause our petitions to be heard through the medium of the ballot-box.

Constitution of Florida.—A statement has gone the rounds of the newspapers, that the Constitution of Florida has been rejected by a majority of *eleven* votes. Later information appears to throw some uncertainty on this subject. The returns are published in the St. Augustine Herald, and *there is a majority in favor of the Constitution of sixty-six votes.* The Tallahassee Gazette mentions that other individuals who have carefully examined the returns state, unhesitatingly, that the Constitution is ratified. The vote has been an exceedingly close one, and some informalities or errors may have occurred sufficient to effect the result. The certificates of the result of the election in the several counties have to be forwarded to the President of the Convention, who will forthwith make proclamation of the same. The matter will consequently be decided in a few weeks.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

Late from Jamaica.—We have files of Jamaica papers to the 2d inst. They contain very little news. A very severe shock of earthquake was felt at Kingston on the morning of July 29th, which occasioned great alarm, but it was not known that any damage had been caused by it.

Several of the Baptist missionaries had been convicted in actions for slander, and fined very heavily, one as high as £2,500. The alleged slander grew out of the slavery question.

There was a serious disturbance in the Spring Hill parish, the latter part of July. A detachment of the military were sent to aid the civil authorities, and six of the rioters were arrested. They were tried, convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment at hard labor.

Custom House Frauds.—We learn, says the New York Express, that within a few days past, several Yorkshire "gentlemen" have taken leave of us, because as it is alleged, they have made fraudulent entries of goods at the Custom House, which a rigid examination now going on, is about to detect. It has been suspected for some time past, that these "gentlemen" were in the habit of receiving false invoices of goods, which invoices they palmed off upon the officers of the Customs and swore to as correct. The rigid examination now threatening a detection, has frightened them off, and some have gone to Canada, and others, we know not where.—*Richmond Compiler.*

Mr. Van Buren is very lovingly called by his supporters in the South,—"the northern man with southern feelings." There is a little "scrap of history" which will go very far to prove how much his feelings are in unison with the South. In 1820 the Legislature of the State of New York adopted the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas, the inhibiting the farther extension of slavery in these United States is a subject of deep concern to the people of this state; and whereas we consider slavery as an evil much to be deplored, and that every constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its further extension: and that the constitution of the United States clearly gives Congress the right to require of new states, not comprised within the original boundaries of the United States, the prohibition of slavery as a condition of their admission into the Union. Therefore,

"*Resolved*, (if the honorable Senate concur therein,) That our senators be instructed and our representatives in Congress be requested, to oppose the admission as a state into the Union of any territory not comprised as aforesaid, without making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission."

This preamble and resolution was adopted unanimously. Among the names recorded on the Senate Journal, as voting in the affirmative, stands that of MARTIN VAN BUREN. Truly he is entitled to the appellation given him.

Fire from a singular cause.—A fire, discovered in the upper story of a house in Hartford, Conn., was traced to a convex pane of glass in a window, through which the rays of the sun were concentrated upon some articles of clothing hanging in the apartment. When discovered, the fire had consumed several dresses and a chair, and had communicated to the partition.

Another Long Low Black Schooner.—A vessel was discovered off our coast on Wednesday under very mysterious circumstances. The pilot boat La Fayette, about ten o'clock on the morning of that day, while off the Woodlands, about twenty-five miles from this city, fell in with a Baltimore built schooner, painted black, with a green bottom, and with the appearance of having been at sea about three months. She had two long top-masts, and on her stern were two gilt stars. The pilot boat Blossom was in company with her.

On approaching the vessel a number of negroes, twenty-five or thirty, were seen on deck. Some were almost or quite naked, some were wrapped in blankets, and one had on a white coat. The Blossom had previously attached a tow line to the schooner, but slipped it on perceiving an intention on the part of the blacks to haul up the boat to their vessel. The strange crew on board were armed with muskets and cutlasses. One of them had a belt of dollars round his waist; another, called the captain, had a gold watch. They could speak no English, but appeared to talk in the negro language.

The schooner of which they were in possession, appeared to the commander of the pilot boat La Fayette and to the others who examined her, to be a slave ship. It was supposed that the prisoners had risen upon the captain and his assistants and captured her. Long grass was growing upon her bottom, and her sails were much torn, as if she had been driving about, at the mercy of the gale, with her sails set, and no one at the helm.

When the Blossom first fell in with the vessel it supplied her with a bag of bread and keg of water.—One of the Blossom's men was on board for some time, and reports that the blacks were all furnished with knives. Two of them got into the yawl of the pilot boat and there was great difficulty in making them get out again. The schooner had no small boat. On leaving her she stood to the eastward, and at sun set Wednesday evening, she was seen still standing in the same direction.

The above was reported to the Collector last evening, who immediately despatched the cutter in pursuit, and also sent communications to Com. Ridgely and the Collector of Boston.

The Steam Frigate Fulton proceeded to sea last evening, with the Revenue Cutter in tow, in pursuit.—*N. Y. Express.*

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

In the report of the committee appointed during the last session of Congress, to investigate the defalcations of Samuel Swartwout, we find the following answer of Mr. Jesse Hoyt, collector of the customs at New York, to a question put to him by the committee—

"I keep no official bank account, nor have I *any authority* to keep such accounts. I employ the banks *as my own agents*, and not as *the agents of the government*. I make no distinction between my own money, and the money for which I am responsible to others. I keep no separate book of deposites for money of my own, and money for which I am responsible to others. I deposite money, if I have any, belonging to professional clients, in the same banks, to the same accounts that I deposite other money; and the banks know no distinction as to the persons who may have a claim upon me for that money, except the Bank of the State of New York, as to a portion, (as before stated) of that deposited, relating to money under protest."

Here is a specimen of the effects which will be produced by the Sub-Treasury system, should it ever be established as the financial machine of the government. Probably nearly two thirds of the regular revenue of the United States is collected at New York. The whole of this immense sum goes into the hands, and is under the absolute and exclusive control of the collector. Even when deposited in the banks of that city, which the Secretary of the Treasury designates for that purpose, the money is not placed to the credit of the Treasury, but stands on the books of the banks solely in the name, and to the credit of Mr. Jesse Hoyt, is mixed up with his own funds, and can be withdrawn only by his order. The officers of the government have no more command of it than they have of the deposits of any merchant; or any other person who places his money in the bank for his own convenience. The professed object of the Sub-Treasury is, to separate the government from the banks. Who will believe that the Treasury will be more secure in the hands of single individuals, than in the keeping of corporate bodies, which must have at least a large proportion of honest men among them, because the stockholders have an immediate, and a very important interest, in employing such men to take care of their property? But a bad administration, should the country ever be so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of one, will have a direct interest in selecting dishonest agents to take charge of their money, because over them they will be able to exercise an absolute influence and control. When General Jackson wished to remove the public money from the Bank of the United States—a power which neither the constitution nor the laws vested in him—upon finding that his Secretary of the Treasury, Duane, would not yield to his desires, he hurled him head-long out of his office, and very easily found a successor who was more pliable and subservient.

Suppose, *for the sake of the argument*, that President Van Buren should wish to *borrow* a few millions of dollars of the money standing in the New York Banks in the name of Jesse Hoyt, what power can prevent Mr. Hoyt from lending *his own money* to the *friend* from whom he received his office? The pains and penalties of felony would not be sufficient to restrain him; and if by chance he should be convicted of any offence for so doing, President Van Buren has the constitutional power to pardon him.

A Mob Frustrated.—We learn from the Richmond Compiler that a number of young men assembled in that city, on Monday night, for the purpose of breaking up a gambling establishment. The police officers rung the bells and gave the alarm of fire, which directed the attention of the crowd and disorganized and broke up the rioters.

A debtor observed to a creditor, "that it was not his interest to pay the principal, nor his principle to pay the interest."

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

We announce with no slight degree of pleasure a forthcoming volume entitled the "Poets of America," the proof of which has just been shown to us. It is to consist of selections from the works of our best poets; in most instances made by themselves. The style of its publication and its embellishments have already been hinted by the Fairy Tales of Mr. Paulding, from the same press. All that is graceful and unique in imagination has been seized by the active mind of Chapman, the engraver, and transferred to its pages with more than his wonted brilliancy of effect. The old style of marginal illuminations is quite eclipsed by some of these charming designs.

Continuation of the Dairy of the Times of George IV. Edited by John Galt, Esq. Philadelphia: *Lea & Blanchard.*—The first part of this work has acquired a factitious notoriety, from its having been made the text of a very able article by Lord Brougham, in one of the English Reviews.

The sequel deserves the reprobation so freely bestowed on the former series. The letters, for the most part, are unintelligible, from the frequent blanks and omissions of names and places, and serve mainly as a vehicle for the transmission of the most paltry scandal. To swell the work to a saleable size, several additions have been made, which, in themselves, are well enough. These are, Sketches of distinguished characters of the reign of George the Fourth, and a history of his regency and reign. The sketches are somewhat colored by political prejudice, but show good judgment of character. The history is interesting.

Desultory Thoughts and Reflections. By the Countess of Blessington. New York: *Wiley & Putnam.* 1839.—We noticed the receipt of this little volume by the Liverpool a few weeks ago, and now announce its publication in a very neat dress, with the typographical excellence of which we are much pleased, as it is from the press of our own printer. The collection is a rare one for pure wit, startling paradox, and pithy expression. It consists of a series of apothegms, in no arranged order, but apparently the gleanings of much study and reflection. If wit consists in felicity of comparison, we have many examples in this little volume. The spirit generally is a spirit of good will; but there are some maxims which, like those of Rochefoucault, betray an acquaintance with the darker shades of human character. We select, at random, a few of these.

Desultory Thoughts and Maxims.

Being Understood.—When we find that we are not liked, we assert that we are not understood; when, probably, the dislike we have excited proceeds from our being too fully comprehended.

Politeness.—A substitute for goodness of heart.

Love, in France, is a comedy; in England, a tragedy; in Italy, an opera seria; and in Germany, a melodrame.

Happiness, like youth and health, is rarely appreciated until it is past.

Happiness consists not in having much, but in being content with little.

In solitude, we retain our own faults; in society, we add those of others.

Bores.—People who talk of themselves, when you are thinking only of yourself.

Virtue, like a dowerless beauty, has more admirers than followers.

Sceptics, like dolphins, change when dying.

Superstition is but the fear of belief; religion is the confidence.

Futurity.—One of the best gifts of Providence, is the veil that conceals futurity.

Dust.—No dust affects the eyes so much as gold dust.

Friends, like wine, require to be kept before use.

Poor.—A term of reproach in England, and of pity in most other countries.

Sacrifices.—More sacrifices originate in ostentation than generosity.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, August 21.

Mr. Clay will be heartily welcomed to the city anon. The weather is beautiful. The rain has gone, and the sun is clear.

The Conservatives of this State have called a Convention for the State Oct. 3. New York arms now for the conflict. The Whigs are undismayed. The rout in Indiana and the drawn battle in Tennessee but wakes up the Empire State to the magnitude of her vote and her position upon the Presidential question. A shout of defiance comes back from her hills and valleys, as the news of disasters elsewhere is spread abroad here. It is a pity that we are not to have a concentrated action, but a battle by platoons only, for the State Legislature; and yet, if Mr. Van Buren gets us, he has got to do more than *come*—to take us.

Receipt for Floating.—Any human being who will have the presence of mind to clasp the hands behind his back, and turn the face toward the zenith, may float at ease and perfect safety in tolerably still water—ay, and sleep there no matter how long. If not knowing how to swim you would escape drowning, when you find yourself in deep water, you are only an empty pitcher—let your mouth and nose—not the top of your heavy head—be the highest part of you and you are safe. But thrust up one of your bony hands, and down you go; turning up the handle tips over the pitcher. Having had the happiness to prevent one or two from drowning, by this simple instruction, we publish it for the benefit of all who either love aquatic sports or dread them.

Society.—Those can most easily dispense with society who are the most calculated to adorn it; they only are dependent on it who possess no mental resources; for, though they bring nothing to the general mart, like beggars, they are too poor to stay at home.

Blessington.

A Down-east Clergyman, in the course of a recent sermon, observed to his female auditors: "Be not proud that our blessed Lord paid your sex the distinguished honor of appearing first to a female after the resurrection; for it was only done that the glad tidings might spread the sooner."

Laborers Wanted.

20 GOOD LABORERS are wanted, to whom liberal wages will be paid. The situation where they are to be employed, is as healthy as any in the County. Apply to

HALL & JOHNSON.

August 28, 1839. 60-2w.

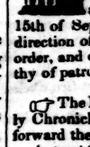
Just Received, and for Sale,

15 BOXES Stuart's CANDY.

SAMUEL W. TILLINGHAST.

August 22, 1839.

House of Entertainment.



THE Establishment, formerly occupied by A. F. Toon, Esq., of ELIZABETHTOWN, Bladen County, will be opened as a House of Entertainment, on the 15th of September next, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House is in good order, and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

DAVID LEWIS.

☞ The North Carolinian and Wilmington Weekly Chronicle will insert the above three months, and forward their accounts to the Subscriber. D. L.

August 28, 1839. 60-3m.

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

May, 1839.

Communications.

"'PUFF AWAY CARE,' is the caption of an advertisement of one of our worthy "Whig" merchants. The idea strikes us as exceedingly appropriate, "under existing circumstances." That party, having been beaten in North Carolina, in Tennessee, in Indiana, in Alabama, and *somewhat worsted* in Kentucky, have occasion for something to cheer their drooping spirits. We hope, however, they will "puff" in moderation; for, judging by the signs of the times, they will further need an antidote to "dull care."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor:—The above appears in the last "North Carolinian." The Editor of that print is somewhat disposed to be facetious, since the election has terminated favorable to the Administration. I opine, however, that "dull care" will soon make the "young man look grey"—the pleasure he now enjoys will be short-lived; therefore I recommend him, as he *is fond of the weed*, to patronize the "worthy Whig Merchant"—procure a box or two of his *best Spanish*, and "puff away" to his heart's content. He will find the manufactured *article* a little superior to the Cut Tobacco, and consequently need not fear being "*worsted*" from the use of it, (except in the pocket,) however immoderately he may indulge to "cheer his drooping spirits." But while he is "*puffing*," he will recollect

"How vain are all hereditary honors,
Those poor professions from another's deeds."

I doubt not but the young man feels *sore* at the *defeat* of his party in *his own District*; therefore to "keep his spirits up," recurs to "another's deeds," by referring the Whigs to other Districts and other States. Send up, Mr. H., and get some more, and I'll give you a *long stem* in the bargain—and then you can sit "cross-legged" reflecting upon *your own* District, and "puff away care;" for

"Thrice happy is he that from *care* can retreat,
And its plagues and vexations put under his feet;
Blow the storm as it may, he's always in trim,
And the Sun's in the zenith forever to him."

Any more *pills*, eh!

A WHIG MERCHANT.

MARRIED,

In Richmond County, on Thursday the 22d inst., Mr. JOHN CROUCH to Miss SARAH MORTON, daughter of William Morton, Esq.; all of said County.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on Saturday last, Mr. WILLIAM HALSEY, in the 19th year of his age.

Also at the same place, on Sunday morning last, Mr. SAMUEL W. LANE, in the 20th year of his age.

Also at the same place, on Monday morning last, Mr. JOHN McKEITHAN, aged about 32 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, August 19, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Boat Washington in tow, up to Tims' Landing, with goods to Willkings, Curtis & Myrover, C. T. Haigh, Lafayette Hotel, Nott & Star, Mrs. McIntyre, Hall and Johnson, H. L. Myrover, C. P. Mallett, and Joseph Baker.

Also, August 26, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Boat Glasgow in tow, with goods to George McNeill, Cook & Co., H. L. Myrover, P. P. Johnson, Lafayette Hotel, Mrs. McIntyre, E. W. Willkings, C. T. Haigh, Joseph Baker, John W. Baker, James Baker, Messrs. McDaniel, and J. B. Marsh.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE OF YESTERDAY.

No arrivals for the past week.

DEPARTURES.

August 24.—Schr. America for Philadelphia. 27.—Schr. Chas. E. Thorn for New York.

Produce per Rail Road for the week past.—Turpentine, 333 bbls.; Pork, 24 bbls.; Bacon, 11,869 lbs.; Lard, 9 bbls.; Corn, 166 bushels; Peas, 26 bushels; Potatoes, 50 bushels.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Aug. 28.

Brandy, peach,	$1 00	Lard,	12½
Ditto, apple,	60 a 70	Molasses,	36 a 40
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Butter,	20 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	10 a 11	Salt,	75 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	24 a 32	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	75 a 85	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 25	Bale Rope,	8 a 15
Flour, new	5 00 a 6 00	Wheat, new	80 a
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	50
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	17 a 20

WILMINGTON MARKET—Aug. 27.

Turpentine $2 00; Tar 1 70; Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00; Flooring 10 00; Scantling 5 00; Timber 6 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, $12 50 a $16; drawn, 28 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 9 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 50 a 2 00; Corn 80 a 85; Salt, coarse 45; Rice 4 50 a 4 75.

OLD PORT WINE, (in bottles.)
ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE,
LONDON PORTER, and
6 Quarter Casks MADEIRA WINE, ("Constitution" Brand,)—

For Sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 27, 1839. 60-4f.

For Sale,

2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
2000 Bushels coarse do.
80 Bags Rio COFFEE,
25 Hhds. SUGAR, (Porto Rico and New Orleans,)
10 Hhds. MOLASSES,
100 Kegs NAILS,
20 Tons of IRON, (embracing almost all sizes,)
100 Sides Sole LEATHER,
20 Harness and 10 Bridle do.
15 Sides Skirting,
3 dozen Calf Skins,
30 do. Upper Leather,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,

With the usual assortment of other GOODS, which are offered low for cash, good credit, or country produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.

—ALSO—

Bolting Cloths of the best kind.

H. & J.

August 29, 1839. 60-tf

SALT FOR SALE.

1250 Sacks Salt, in large sacks,

For Sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. Apply to

HART & FULLER.

August 28, 1839. 60-3t.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend to the collection of all arrears of PENSION, and will remit as directed; and will also furnish printed forms to all those who may wish, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.

August 28, 1839. 60-3t.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber has for sale, a fine young HORSE, for which a moderate cash price will be taken. Apply to

C. W. LOCKE,
or Mr. Samuel Mims.

August 24, 1839. 60-3w

MATCHLESS SENSITIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.

The PHŒNIX FACTORY

IS now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839. 26*tf*

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.

H. LEETE.

January 1, 1839. 26-tf

CLEANSE and PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by Cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But by have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no,—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Stranguary!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,

Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37*tf*

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,

Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-*cow*1Y

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

Fayetteville Female Seminary.

MR. BAILEY respectfully gives notice that, in order to meet the increasing patronage of this School, and advance its interests, he has associated with himself in copartnership, Mr. GUSTAVUS SPENCER, who, with his lady, will commence their labors at the opening of the next Academic year, Oct. 15. Mr. S. is an experienced Teacher, and has had charge, for the past year, of the Female Seminary at Charlotte, in this State.

Mrs. *Spencer* will take the special charge of the *Elementary Department*, in a room entirely separate from the general School Room.

Seven rooms in the commodious building hitherto occupied, will be devoted to the use of the School, and the classes divided according to their ages, and separated as much as possible from each other.

The commodious arrangements for Boarding will be continued as last year, and Mr. BEACH will be prepared to take 10 or 12 young Ladies in the Seminary Buildings, where they will have the benefit of constant intercourse with all the Teachers.

Messrs. Bailey and Spencer will seek to furnish able instruction in every department, and considerable expense has been incurred to increase the advantages of the Pupils in this School.

The Academic year will commence on the 15th of October and close on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each. Parents and guardians are reminded that it is very important to Pupils that they should enter early, and *begin* with their respective Classes. Every week they delay, they lose in effect *two* weeks.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Use of Piano,	3	" "
Incidentals and Stationary,	1	" "

July 10, 1839. 53tf

J. & J. KYLE,

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—Among which are—

920 PIECES CALICO, well assorted,
150 pieces superior Gingham,
245 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
Swiss Muslin, plain, plaid, and figured,
Bishop Lawns, Prussian Shawls,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Spool Cotton and Patent Thread,
Tuck and Side Combs,
Muslin-de-Lanes, 3-4 and 6-4,
Bolting Cloths. (Anker.)

With many other articles;—all of which, being bought at Auction, &c., will be offered at reduced prices.

July 2, 1839. 52tf

One Hundred Mill Stones

JUST RECEIVED, suited for the patent horse power, or portable Corn Mill, from 12 to 18 inches diameter, and will be sold low for cash, by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, July 2, 1839. 52tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Plantation on the Cape Fear River, recently owned and cultivated by Jno. M. Dobbin, dec'd, better known as the "Northington Ferry Plantation," embracing in all about 2260 acres, much of it in a high state of cultivation—well fenced; the balance well timbered with Oak, Hickory and Pine. It has on it two comfortable Dwelling Houses, and other convenient out-buildings; fine water; streams, on which are now standing a Mill and Gin House. The Ferry is also included, and being on the best road to Chapel Hill and Hillsborough, with but little attention might be profitable property. Distance from Fayetteville about 32 miles. Capital sites for Cotton Factories. The Plantation is susceptible of a division into two or three parts, which would be made to suit purchasers. If the above property cannot be sold at Private Sale before the ensuing Fall, it will then, on further notice, be disposed of at Public Sale. Persons residing in the low country, and others desirous of purchasing a healthy situation and valuable Plantation, would do well to examine this. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES C. DOBBIN, *Executor.*

July 6, 1839. 53-tf.

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally. Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallible remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Feb. 12, 1839.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.* At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, March Term, 1839.

Thomas Graves, by his next friend, James H. Ratcliff,

vs.

James Chapman and wife Mary, Neill McNeill and wife Martha, Rebecca Adams, Richard Graves, William Graves, Elizabeth Graves, Miles Graves, Naomi Graves, and Miriam Graves.

[PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named defendants, James Chapman and wife Mary, Neill McNeill and wife Martha, Rebecca Adams, Richard Graves, William Graves, Elizabeth Graves, Miles Graves, Naomi Graves, and Miriam Graves, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said defendants to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause heard exparte as to them.

WITNESS, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, at office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1839, and the 64th year of American Independence.

[55-6w] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

MEDICAL COLLEGE, IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, will commence on Monday, October 21st, 1839, and continue until the last of February following.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The College Infirmary, attached to the College Building, has been in successful operation for the last eight months, and furnishes constantly a number of interesting Medical and Surgical Cases,—to which the Student has access at all hours.

The College Infirmary, together with the Alms House, Penitentiary and Armory, (which are all under the charge of two of the Professors,) will afford the student an opportunity of witnessing the various diseases incident to a Southern climate. The abundance of materials for Anatomical purposes, and the reduced price at which they are furnished, will enable the student to acquire an intimate knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, and the use of Surgical Instruments.

During the last Winter Course of Lectures, from the number of Surgical cases admitted into the Infirmary, the Professor of Surgery was enabled to exhibit before the class nearly all the important Surgical operations upon the *living subject;* and from the growing popularity of the Infirmary, there is reason to believe that hereafter the Surgical cases in the House will greatly increase.

Good Boarding, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for *Four Dollars* per week.

We are authorized to state that a full Course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania. Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky; University of Maryland, &c. &c.

The Professor of Anatomy will open the Dissecting rooms of the College on the first of October.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D.,

Dean of the Medical Faculty.

Richmond, May 17th, 1839. 47—6m.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for Cash, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
360 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mouse-hole Anvils, Vises, Hummers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15*tf*

SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.

I HAVE on hand, and will sell at low prices,
3 sett Coach Harness,
4 " Gig do
1 " Buggy do
1 double sett Carryall Harness,
1 full do Wagon do.

—ALSO—

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., all manufactured in this place, by first rate workmen, and sold on account of the Executrix.

AMOS KIMBALL.

May 18, 1839. 46-tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES & BONNETS,

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his Stock is entirely new.

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

Piano Fortes.

AN Agency is appointed in Fayetteville for th sale of the most approved New York Piano Fortes. They will be sold at the lowest New York prices, with expense of transportation, and warranted. If not satisfactory, they may be returned. They will be packed for safe transportation to any part of the State. They may be seen at the Female Seminary, where purchasers are invited to call, or in time of vacation, on Mr. S. T. Hawley.

June 5, 1839. 48tf

PETERS'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand!—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 45-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S ORIGINAL SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

Children's Toy Books,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME!!

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be UNPARALLELED in the history of Lotteries. PRIZES to the amount *have never before been offered* to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the *Value and Number* of the *Capitals,* and the revival of the good old custom of WARRANTING THAT EVERY PRIZE SHALL BE DRAWN AND SOLD, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the SIX HUNDRED PRIZE HOLDERS.

☞To those disposed to adventure, we recommend EARLY APPLICATION being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once *remit* and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,

156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

$700,000!!!

$500,000!!

$25,000!!

6 PRIZES OF $20,000!!

2 PRIZES OF $15,000!!

3 PRIZES OF $10,000!!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

☞ *The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in this or any other Country.*

TICKETS ONLY $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, MANAGERS.

SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, SOLE AGENTS.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!!

100,000 *Tickets, from No.* 1 *upwards, in succession.*

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

1 Prize—The Arcade—286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about $37,000 pr. ann. Valued at		$700,000
1 Prize—City Hotel—162 ft. on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches, on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—Valued at		500,000
1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches front on Natchez street.—Rented at $1200—Valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street. Rented at $1200—Valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez st.—Rented at $1200—Valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 23, North-east corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 24, South-west corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 32 ft. 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10½ inches deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep. Rented at $1000—Valued at		15,000
1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock,—$100 each,		25,000
1 Ditto—200 ditto Commercial ditto, $100 each,		20,000
1 Ditto—150 ditto Mechanics' & Traders',—$100 each,		15,000
1 Ditto—100 ditto City Bank, $100 each,		10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,		10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,		10,000
1 Ditto—50 ditto Exchange Bank, $100 each,		5,000
1 Ditto—50 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,		5,000
1 Ditto—25 ditto Gas Light Bank, $100 each,		2,500
1 Ditto—25 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,		2,500
1 Ditto—15 ditto Mechanics' & Traders'—$100 each,		1,500
1 Ditto—15 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,		1,500
20 Ditto—each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000,		20,000
10 Ditto—each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,		2,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,		20,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,		20,000
150 Ditto—each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida		15,000
600 Prizes.		$1,500,000

Tickets $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

May 7, 1839. 45-tfD

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Commission and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington for the transaction of the above business, and solicit a share of public patronage.—Having been accustomed to the business, and intending to devote their attention exclusively to it, they pledge themselves to give satisfaction to those who may patronize them. Merchants living in the interior may rely on having prompt and early advices of arrival and shipment of their Goods, and those who supply themselves with Groceries from Wilmington, will be regularly advised of arrivals, and the state of the market. Strict attention will also be given to the sale of Produce, Lumber, Timber, &c.

McGARY & McTAGGART.

Wilmington, May 20, 1839. 46*tf*

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,

Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

Just received per Steamer Cotton Plant,

30 BUNDLES HAY,
6 casks LONDON PORTER,
10 boxes assorted CANDY,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 15, 1839. 54tf

MEAT AND DRINK!

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

5000 LBS. prime Corn-fed BACON,
80 bbls. old back country Whiskey,
30 do do Apple Brandy,

On consignment, and must be sold very low for *Cash,* by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, July 16, 1839. 54tf

GOELICK'S *MATCHLESS SANATIVE,*

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.

And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.

February 1, 1839. 32*tf*

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1, 1839. 26-1y.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,

Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf*

GREEN'S STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by

WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

Lady Bulwer's Novel, &c.

CHEVELY, by Lady Bulwer; The Phantom Ship, by Capt. Marryatt; The School Boy, by Abbott; Stewart's Sandwich Islands; Hits at the Times, by Morris; Dumas's Travels in Egypt and Arabia Petræa; Millwright's Guide; Ruled Paper, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 24.

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also,

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

More New Books.

TRAVELS IN ASIA, with a full account of the Burman Empire, by Rev. Howard Malcom; Births, Deaths and Marriages, by Theodore Hook; The Croppy, by the O'Hara Family; Robin Day, by Dr. Bird, author of Calavar, &c.; Memoirs of Celebrated Women, by James; Letters to Mothers, by Mrs. Sigourney; Letters to Young Ladies, by the Same; The Young Lady's Home, by Mrs. Tuthill; Caleb in the Country, a story for Children, by Abbott; Advice to a Young Gentleman on entering Society, by the author of the Laws of Etiquette; Life's Lessons, a Narrative; Mammon, by Harris; Ripley's Notes on the Gospels; Shanty the Blacksmith, by Mrs. Sherwood; Chaptall's Agricultural Chemistry; Religion of the Bible, by Rev. Mr. Skinner; Coles on God's Providence; Southern Harmony; &c.

For Sale by

E. J. HALE.